The Outlook

FEBRUARY 14, 1917

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

THE UNITED STATES SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Three days after the publication of the German note to the United States, summarized in our issue of last week under the title "The New German Declaration of War," President Wilson appeared before a joint session of Congress and read his memorable and momentous Message announcing that diplomatic relations had been entirely broken off between this country and Germany.

It was a historic and impressive occasion; every seat in the House of Representatives was filled; in front of the Representatives sat the members of the Senate; the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were present; all space available was crowded with citizens, and hundreds were unable to find a place. The President's words were followed with the utmost intentness, and his conclusion was greeted with cheers of approval in which members of all parties joined.

President Wilson outlined the diplomatic correspondence between the two countries growing out of the sinking of the cross-Channel steamship Sussex without warning, and the consequent loss of life of American citizens. He recalled the words quoted in this journal last week: "Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

Then followed the words of the assurance given by the German Government in reply, promising that merchant ships should not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless in case of escape or resistance. Together with this the President quoted the German intimation that this promise of reform might be withdrawn if the Allies were not induced to change their blockade methods, and the German hope that the United States would bring this about. From the correspondence was also recited the American reply to this last suggestion, in which the United States declared: "It cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government, affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint, absolute, not relative."

Finally, the President pointed out that Germany's note of January 31 withdrew the solemn assurance given as to submarine warfare "suddenly and without prior intimation," and that we have no choice consistent with dignity and honor except to take the course announced in the Sussex note. The President accordingly declared that all diplomatic relations between the two countries are severed, that the German Ambassador to the United States had received his passports and the American Ambassador at Berlin had been withdrawn.

As to future action, the President's words are so important as indicating his position that we quote them in full:

> Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the German Government, this sudden and deplorable renunciation of its assurances, given this Government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two Governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them, and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the willful prosecution of the ruthless naval programme they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.
>
> If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course.

In closing, President Wilson disclaimed any hostile intent toward Germany, declaring that we are the sincere friends of the German people and that we have no selfish end to serve. His Message ended with these eloquent words: "We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the immemorial principles of our people which I have sought to express in my address to the Senate only two weeks ago—seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of willful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany!"

No neutral nation has followed the example of the United States in breaking off relations with Germany. Holland, Spain, and Brazil have sent earnest protests against the violation of neutral rights by the German programme of ruthless warfare. Brazil appears to be peculiarly stirred, and it is quite possible that Brazil, Chile, and Argentina may later take joint action in the way of protest, and may agitate for Pan-American expression of a common purpose.

American interests in Germany (which include the caring for the interests of some of the countries enemy to Germany) will be taken over by the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin, while the Swiss Minister in the United States is expected to look after German interests here.

HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED

Elsewhere in this issue will be found extracts from American papers (including those published in the German language) and from foreign papers commenting on the critical situation which has arisen. The evidence is overwhelming that the people of the United States are ready to maintain the action of the President and to indorse and co-operate in any proper course of action which shall maintain and protect the rights and lives of American citizens and the right of American ships safely to navigate the high seas.

Apart from expressions in newspapers and in public places concerning the Message an instant effect among the people was universally perceived. The day after the Message was read was Sunday; in many churches the presence of small American flags in the men's coat buttonholes was noticeable. Flags were pretty generally raised before and above residences. There was practically only one subject of conversation, and approval was almost universal. One dramatic incident which took place before the Message was read is thus related by one who witnessed it:

> Thursday morning the New York papers printed under heavy headlines Germany's declaration of war upon the commerce of the world. It was plain that if America was to keep her word she would have to break with Germany and take action that might easily lead to war. That afternoon, as I went to Carnegie

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hall to hear the New York Symphony Orchestra, I wondered what was in the minds of the men of that orchestra, most of whom undoubtedly were either subjects of Germany or Austria, or were of German or Austrian origin. I arrived as these men of the orchestra were taking their places. The first number on the programme was a symphony by a Russian. I had never heard it, but understood that it had some distinctively Russian characteristics. When Mr. Walter Damrosch, the conductor of the orchestra, came upon the platform, and, after acknowledging the greetings of the audience, turned and raised his hands, the orchestra, much to my surprise, rose and stood. I wondered what kind of music this Russian music was that required the orchestra to play standing. When the first three chords had been played, the audience understood and rose to its feet. The orchestra was playing "America." The whole house resounded with the applause of the people. It was a dramatic and thrilling moment. It was the answer to a question that must have been in many minds, and it was an answer full of reassurance.

The attitude of The Outlook as to the view that Americans should take of the breaking of diplomatic relations is indicated by the following telegram, which we sent to President Wilson on February 5:

At such a time as this every citizen, without regard to political beliefs, should show his allegiance to the Nation which you represent before the nations of the world. We pledge you our loyal support in the steps you have taken to defend against the threats of Germany American rights, international justice, and those humane principles in which this Nation was established by the Revolutionary fathers.

The break in friendly relations with Germany has done something to restore in the minds of European peoples respect for the United States. No matter how much the German people hoped that Americans might endure the indignities and injuries resulting from Germany's actions, they could not very well respect very highly a people who under such circumstances treated the perpetrators of those acts as friendly. Now, though the Germans deplore the break in the relations, it is evident that they have lost some of that contempt for America which was expressed by a German envoy to this country in the phrase "those idiotic Yankees." It has restored, too, the respect of the allied nations for America. Peoples who are undergoing hardship, suffering, and death for the sake of an ideal are showing that the faith they once had in the idealism of America, and which they had to a great extent lost, has been renewed.

The most lasting and beneficial effect, however, of the President's action is on others than the belligerents.

In the first place, it has restored the self-respect of hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of Americans. It is safe to say that the great body of the American people are prouder of this country to-day than they have been for over two years. Moreover, it has brought the country to a state of unity. Americans who because of their German ancestry or connections have been apologists for Germany even for such acts as the sinking of the Lusitania, and Americans who have been critical of the President because he did not early in the war put this country alongside the nations that are struggling against despotism for the maintenance of liberty and international morality, are alike to-day openly avowing their support of the Nation and its President in this critical period. The effect on the United States has thus been of the utmost wholesomeness.

AMERICAN RIGHTS AT SEA

In the shipping world many important and perplexing questions arise. The case of the American steamship St. Louis is in a way a test. She was to have sailed on Saturday, February 3, from New York for Liverpool, on a course which would cross the prohibited areas laid down by Germany. Up to Wednesday noon, February 7, she had not sailed, but it was stated in the daily press that she was expected to sail the following day. So far as can be judged from the statement of the President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which owns this ship, the line up to February 7 had received no instructions or advice from our State Department. Three courses seem possible for the State Department: to give the ship the protection of a naval vessel to convoy her on her way to Liverpool; to allow her to go, if her owners wish, without protection; to advise, or possibly require, her owners to keep the ship in the port of New York. That our Government should advise or require the St. Louis to adopt the outrageous and impertinent requirements laid down by Germany is inconceivable. What our Government will do in this and similar cases will be an indication of its interpretation of the proper way to maintain National honor and protect American lives. As we write (February 7) it is reported that no convoy will be furnished.

One supposition held by Washington correspondents is that nothing which could possibly be construed as an overt act that might provoke German attacks upon our ships will be permitted, but that any attack by Germany on our ships will be the immediate cause for war. Another theory, and, as it seems to us, the right one, is that our navy exists for the purpose of safeguarding our ships from attack whenever attack is threatened (as it has been by the German note), and that to do less than this would be a lamentable confession of weakness. British and French ships have sailed from New York in the usual way in defiance of Germany's threats, and their owners evidently believe that the naval force of the Allies will continue to protect them in the future as in the past.

Apprehension has been felt lest the relief of Belgium should be stopped by the present situation. On February 6, however, the American Commission for Relief in Belgium reported from its London office that Germany had announced that it did not intend to interfere with the feeding of civilians in Belgium and northern France. It also seems probable that an agreement can be reached as to the route by which supplies can be carried from America and other countries to Belgium; the route laid down in the German note is almost impossible. A disturbing incident is the report that a Belgian relief ship, the Lars Kruse, was destroyed by a torpedo or mine near the Belgian coast on February 5, and that only one member of the crew survived. The ship is said to have been plainly marked, and her entire cargo was consigned to the Relief Commission.

RUTHLESS SUBMARINE WARFARE BEGINS

The reports which reached this country up to February 7 indicate growing intensity in the German submarine warfare. Thus on the previous day Lloyds announced the sinking of fifteen ships. The most important of these was the passenger ship Port Adelaide. Ninety-six of the crew and passengers were rescued; how many were lost is not known. Several of the ships sunk were Norwegian in nationality. One American ship, the Westwego, was fired at by a submarine and required to give it a supply of oil under threats of sinking. Previously the American steamship Housatonic was torpedoed, but after warning and with due regard to the safety of the crew; presumably it is claimed that she carried contraband of war.

An American seaman, Richard Wallace, who was a member of the crew of the British steamship Eavestone, was reported killed by gunfire from a German submarine, which fired upon the open boats in which the crew were escaping. The German claim in this case is that the ship was "a provisional transport," by which it is supposed is meant that she was under such a contract with the British Admiralty as to make her a naval ship. Our Consul at Queenstown calls the boat "a provisional collier." The inhumane act of firing upon the crew in boats is incapable of defense. Our Government takes the position that it must be in full possession of the facts in such cases as this before taking action.

From February 1 to February 7 inclusive some one hundred thousand odd tons of shipping were sunk—a proportionate increase over the record of the past two months.

It should not be forgotten that our Government has plainly told Germany that war upon non-combatants, whether Americans or neutrals or citizens of belligerent countries, is lawless.

DANGERS AND PRECAUTIONS

An important outcome of the break between the two countries relates to German ships in American harbors. There is no doubt that some German ships have been scuttled or have had their machinery destroyed for fear that they would be taken over by the United States. One such case happened at

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Philadelphia, one in Newark Bay, one at Boston; while from the Philippines news comes that seventeen ships have thus been injured. There are also reports that the great German passenger ships in the port of New York (it is said that thirty-one ships belonging to the Central Powers are in New York Harbor) have been crippled by their crews beyond the possibility of immediate repair. These include the immense Vaterland, the George Washington, the Kaiser Wilhelm II, and many other famous ships. As we write, the reports have not been substantiated by evidence, but it is said that admission has been refused to the engine-rooms of the ships. Many men of the crews of these ships have left them, and our immigration authorities have taken some of these men to the immigration receiving station, holding that they should be allowed to enter the country only through the usual process applying to newcomers.

The National Guard has been called upon in New York and New Jersey to do guard duty at docks, bridges, aqueducts, and other points where plotters might do injury.

The German Government has released the sixty or more American sailors brought to Germany as a result of captures of merchant ships by a raider near South America.

There has been a noticeable increase of applicants for naturalization among Germans and Austrians. Something like a thousand applied for first papers or for completing their naturalization in New York City alone in one day. It is said that many of these applicants wish to avoid the danger of being interned in camps in case of war with Germany. On the other hand, if they become entitled to the full rights of American citizens, they are subject to possible conscription.

One gratifying result of the crisis has been the offering on a large scale of aid to the Government by manufacturing concerns. Mr. Henry Ford was among the first to declare his willingness to put his entire plant at the service of the Government if needed. The United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, ship-building companies, munition factories, and other industrial companies quickly followed, so that a closely printed list in one New York newspaper took the greater part of a column. This enlistment of resources is a splendid indication of the patriotism of American business. It will undoubtedly be followed by military enlistment on a large scale if required. Ex-President Roosevelt, as early as February 3, wrote to the War Department asking permission to raise a division if there is a call for volunteers, and stated that he and his four sons would go with the division. His offer received cordial recognition and thanks.

CONGRESS: THE PRESIDENT OVERRIDDEN

Last week, by a vote of 62 to 19, the United States Senate repassed the Immigration Bill, containing the literacy test, thus enacting it into law despite the President's veto. The House had repassed the bill over the veto the week before by a vote of 287 to 106. This is the first time that a veto by the present President has been overridden.

Twenty years ago President Cleveland vetoed a similar measure. President Taft also vetoed one, and President Wilson has done so twice. The first time when Mr. Wilson refused his signature the Senate repassed the bill with a sufficient majority to override the veto, but the measure failed of the necessary two-thirds vote in the House. Now in both houses it has won beyond the two-thirds. The law will go into effect on May 1, 1917.

The literacy test, as provided, excludes from the United States all aliens over sixteen years old who cannot read English or some other language. Any admissible alien, however, or any American citizen, may bring in his wife, daughter, mother, grandmother, and also father and grandfather if they are over fifty-five years of age, regardless of whether such relatives can read. Hence the literacy test applies only to the actual laborer under fifty-five years of age. The effectual reason for the literacy test is that the labor unions desire to limit the labor supply. After a twenty years' fight Congress has finally obeyed them and defied the President's statement in his veto message that the literacy clause constitutes a test not of character but of opportunity, and is therefore unjust in principle. In this capitulation the National Legislature, we believe, does not represent the country's majority sentiment.

CONGRESS: DEFENSE MEASURES

The attention of Congress is now very largely occupied with defense bills. The Fortifications Bill, the most advanced in progress through Congress of the trio of annual defense supply measures, has passed the Senate and is in conference between the two houses. Striking changes have been made on the other two defense measures, the War and the Navy Appropriation Bills. Some of the estimates for the War Bill have been cut, and some of these, with additional items, have been added to the estimates for the Navy Bill, so that now it contemplates appropriations of over half a billion dollars. The principal increases, due to the crisis with Germany, are:

1. Power to the President in time of war or National emergency to commandeer all ship-building yards and other establishments engaged in the manufacture of ship-building accessories, and to draft the personnel of any such establishment into the Government service.
2. An appropriation of $150,000,000 to expedite the construction of ships already authorized and immediately needed by the navy.
3. An appropriation of $1,000,000 for the acquisition by the Government of the basic patents of aircraft.
4. Increase of estimates on ships by $15,000,000.

In addition Senator Poindexter has introduced a bill, for which early passage is predicted, to provide for the immediate construction of one hundred submarines additional to those already authorized, and Senator Fletcher has proposed to empower the Shipping Board, in time of war or threatened war, to commandeer all ships under construction in the United States for foreign owners.

The principal amendment to the War Appropriation Bill would give unrestricted censorship to the War College over news in time of war. The American Union Against Militarism has memorialized Congress against the proposition, on the ground that it would prevent just criticism of military work.

In ordinary times both extravagance and niggardliness are to be condemned. But in these times either would be criminal. We should not spend money for anything not essential—such as for most of the items in the Public Buildings Bill and the Rivers and Harbors Bill, both of which have passed the House—and certainly we should not withhold money from bills that are essential, such as are these three measures of National defense.

Another thing: the present constitutes an unprecedented opportunity for the passage of a bill providing for universal military training and universal military service. The "small army" men have so far "held up" this measure from proper consideration in both branches of Congress.

The House has passed the bill extending for one year the life of the Federal Marine War Risk Insurance Bureau. Under the present law the life of the Bureau would expire next September. Progress has also been made on the bills dealing with conspiracies against the United States. Drafts of these bills were sent to Congress several months ago by the Department of Justice.

This whole programme of preparedness, therefore, far exceeds anything ever attempted by this country.

CONGRESS: EXPORT TRADE

The resolutions adopted by the thirteen hundred members of the fourth National Foreign Trade Convention, which has closed its sessions at Pittsburgh, may favorably affect the fortunes of the Webb Bill in Congress. This measure would legalize the formation of associations of American exporters to promote foreign trade, and it particularly provides that nothing in the anti-trust laws shall be held to apply to such associations when they are devoted exclusively to export business. The bill has already passed the House.

As the Convention asserted in its Final Declaration, American success in foreign trade depends, first, upon efficiency of production and enterprise in trade methods; but, second, upon the Government's relief to American foreign trade enterprise from any disadvantages imposed by its own legislation. Government agencies—for instance, the State Department with its diplomatic and consular services, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Trade Commission—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

already assist American enterprise by collecting and disseminating information regarding foreign markets, by suggesting improved financing, selling and purchasing methods, and by negotiating advantageous commercial treaties. But to meet world competition, the Final Declaration says, doubt as to the application of the anti-trust laws to export trade should be removed, and American exporters, while marketing abroad products of our agriculture and industry, should have the advantages of co-operative action in their efforts to meet foreign combinations. Hence the Webb Bill, in the Convention's opinion, should be passed.

But this is not all. The Convention paid attention to the new Federal Shipping Board, too. Its objects should be, it declared, greater facilities for the sale abroad of our products; the development, under the American flag, of transportation service with foreign countries and with American possessions; and, lastly, aid to National defense.

Finally, the Convention considered the tariff. Commercial treaties, under which the world's trade was conducted before August, 1914, have been ruptured by the war. The negotiation of new agreements will necessitate a complete readjustment of fiscal arrangements formerly in force. Congress should give consideration, the Convention advises, to the possible effects of European preferential or discriminatory tariffs. And to meet them, it urges, "Congress should adopt the principle of a flexible or bargaining tariff." Will it? The Sixty-fourth Congress expires on March 4. In the Sixty-fifth Congress the lower house, which initiates tariff legislation, may command a slight majority of those who will vote for a new tariff. Even if such a tariff were to pass the House, however, it could hardly pass the Senate, which will remain Democratic.

THE HENEQUEN MONOPOLY SUIT

The United States Government has brought suit to break up the monopoly of Yucatan henequen, or sisal hemp, on the grounds that this organization is a combination to monopolize the sale and increase the price of sisal in the United States in contravention of this Nation's anti-trust laws. Many of our readers will probably remember that sisal is important to this country as providing the hemp from which is made the twine for binding up the grain crops of the United States. They may also remember that before this suit was brought the officers of the *Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen*, as the Yucatan State commission which markets the hemp is called, admitted that they were managing a monopoly, but contended that it was not a monopoly *in restraint of trade*.

In addition to the *Comision Reguladora*, the Government's petition names the Pan-American Commission Corporation—Sol Wexler, Lynn H. Dinkins, Juan Martinez, Menalio Marin, and Nicolas Ferraez. The Pan-American Commission Corporation is an American concern incorporated under the laws of New York which has been financing the Yucatecan monopoly. Sol Wexler and Lynn H. Dinkins are the President and Vice-President, respectively, of this corporation; the other three men named are agents and representatives of the *Comision Reguladora* in New York.

In The Outlook for December 13 a staff correspondent who had just visited Yucatan for the purpose of investigating the sisal monopoly told in detail the story of this sisal controversy. At that time he said: "So long as there is not such a further increase in the price of henequen as seriously to interfere with our harvests—that is, so long as a fair price is charged for the sisal, and so long as our legal machinery is well oiled to prevent an infringement of our anti-trust laws by the selling activities of the Reguladora in this country—there seems no reason why the American public should become alarmed by the course of the henequen controversy."

Since that was written the price of sisal fiber at New York has increased from 10⅜ cents a pound to 16½ cents a pound, a fact which the Government cites as one reason for bringing this suit.

The Reguladora in published statements denies that it is a combination in restraint of trade. It privately asserts that the prices of fibers competing with sisal from other parts of the world are artificially raised and maintained. The suit of the United States Government should be welcomed by all concerned because it will afford an opportunity of getting all the facts before the public on the best possible authority.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR COLLEGE MEN

We are receiving from various sources expressions of interest in the distinctive educational value of Mr. Gathany's "Weekly Outline Study of Current History" (this Outline appears this week on page 280). So far the most interesting response that we have received from these questions has been from a professor of political science. He has framed some questions which he believes to be of special interest to the college student. He bases them on The Outlook of February 7, on which Mr. Gathany's Outline this week is also based. It may interest some of our readers to compare this professor's questions with the list of questions presented by Mr. Gathany.

With reference to the editorial entitled "Basing Foreign Policy on Facts," this professor of political science asks the following questions:

1. "The President's address," says The Outlook, "has stimulated the hope of liberals abroad." What kind of liberals, the fighting liberals of Lloyd George and the French type, or the milder liberals of the Manchester "Guardian" variety, or the courageous but visionary type of Milyukov? 2. Did the President's address and his recent attitude toward peace strengthen the hands of the fighting liberals or weaken them? 3. What do you think of the prospect of "peace without victory"? 4. Was that or was it not another unfortunate phrase of the President's? 5. What nations would you like to see with America in the League to Enforce Peace?

The next topic which this professor selects is one which Mr. Gathany has this week passed by—namely, the account of the situation in Mexico entitled "The End of a Chapter," on page 218. And these are the professor's questions—somewhat leading questions, we think:

1. Are not the blunders which The Outlook notes in our handling of Mexico in a measure justified by the results? 2. Is not the Carranza Government in fair control over nearly all areas of the country? 3. Is not Carranza about as good a leader as the Mexican people have developed in recent times, and does he not understand pretty thoroughly the Mexican nature? 4. Is not the financial condition of Mexico improved—bad money not having by any means driven out good money—and is it not wise, in spite of our military blunders, to strengthen Carranza by recognition and financial help, and give Mexico another chance?

On the subject of Lord Cromer (page 220 of last week's issue) the professor asks:

Speaking of the rights of small nations, would a peace conference be justified in insisting upon England's giving up Egypt and Ireland and India?

Another topic which Mr. Gathany does not touch is that discussed last week under the title "The New German Declaration of War," and under that title the professor of political science asks the following questions:

1. If you had been President of the United States when the new declaration of war upon neutral shipping was received by our Government, would the situation have been so clear to you that you could have acted at once without further reflection or parley? If so, what are the immediate moves that you would have made as President? Any others than those which The Outlook suggests on page 217? 2. Do you think President Wilson has clearly understood the German governmental character? 3. Are the new German orders worth fighting, or would it be better to acquiesce, keep our foodstuffs at home, and forget until the end of the war our international relations? 4. Review the German and the American policies over against each other, from the beginning of the struggle. Can either or both be reconciled from the standpoint of necessity under present world conditions?

Evidently this professor was specially interested in the subject dealt with in Mr. Davenport's special correspondence and in the editorial entitled "A Plan for Constructive Patriotism," which can be found on page 224 of The Outlook for a week ago; and on this topic this professor asks the following questions:

1. Is this a programme of militarism? 2. Would it lead to militarism? 3. "Our navy must be restored to the position of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

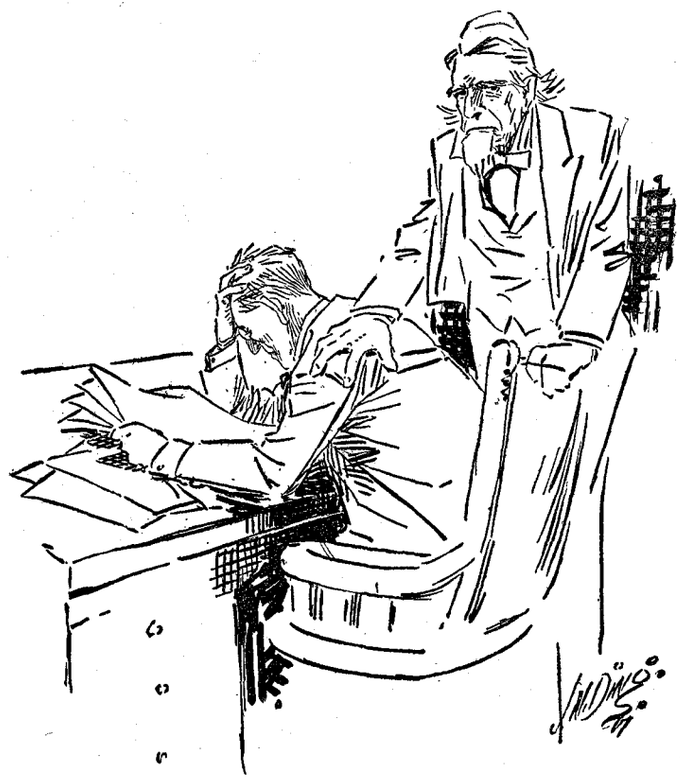
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Kirby in the New York World

WAR AGAINST EVERYBODY

THE LAST RESORT OF DESPERATION

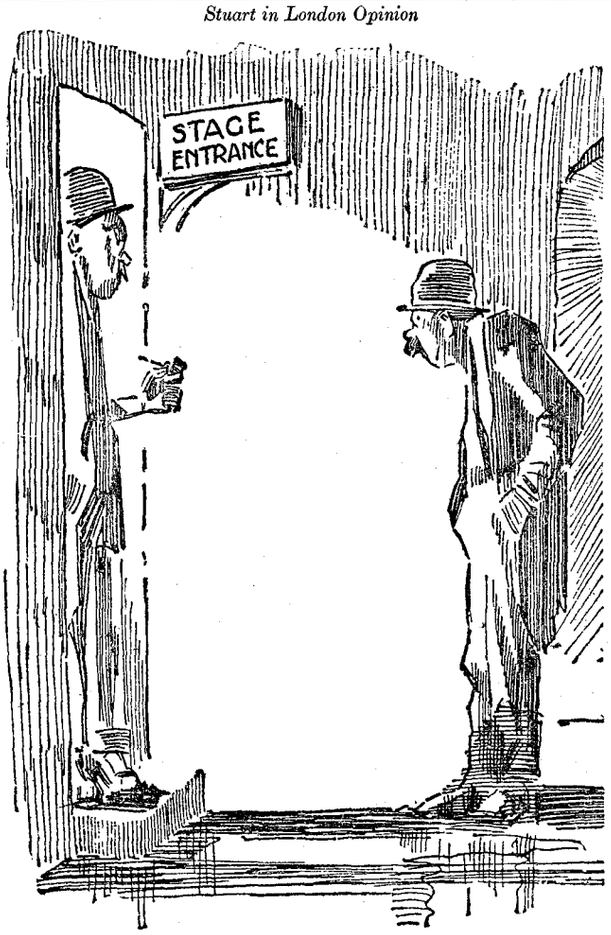
Darling in the New York Tribune



STANDING BACK OF HIM

UNCLE SAM GIVES HEART AND HAND TO THE PRESIDENT

Stuart in London Opinion



Stage Door Keeper (to Super who has been waiting in the rain for over an hour): "Hallo, who are you?"
Super: "The Millionaire in Act 3, Scene 4!"

"I DO BEGUILE THE THING I AM, BY SEEMING OTHERWISE"
—*Othello.*

From Loukomorye (Petrograd)

"Oh, he often treats me to sumptuous lunches!"
"What is he?"
"Secretary to the Economy Committee!"

"STRIVE MIGHTILY, BUT EAT AND DRINK AS FRIENDS"
—*Taming of the Shrew.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

second naval power." Why second? Why not first or third? 4. What is the dominant note in the plan for constructive patriotism?

So far it appears that it is easier to ask than to answer questions on current history.

SOME FRENCH MUSIC

As the American people have inherited from England their political and civil institutions, so they have inherited their musical standards from Germany. To Americans political and civil leadership suggests English names—Stephen Langton, Simon de Montfort, Hampden, Cromwell, William of Orange, Gladstone, John Bright; so to Americans musical leadership suggests German names—Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Wagner. Not all our possessions are, however, inherited, and some of the best of our possessions, political and artistic, we owe to France. If democracy means something different to us here in the United States from what it means to Englishmen, it is because of our ancient friendship with France and because through that friendship we have learned to respond to her ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity as Englishmen do not. So it is to France that we owe, and are likely in increasing measure in the future to owe, progress in the appreciation, in the performance, and in the creation of music.

Such reflections were stimulated by certain recent concerts in New York City. One of them was given by the Schola Cantorum. On the programme there were *bergerettes* of the seventeenth century; madrigals of the sixteenth century; old cavalier songs; a remarkable piece of choral programme music by Clement Jannequin, written about 1515; an arrangement of some of the airs from an opera by the philosopher, revolutionary, and composer (one of whose melodies has become a familiar nursery song) Jean-Jacques Rousseau, of the middle eighteenth century; a drinking song of the early eighteenth century, and, to offset it, an eating song of the late seventeenth century; a musette, ariette, and gavotte from an opera of Rameau's. Some of these were sung in an unedited form, others had been edited with reference to the use of a modern orchestra and with regard to the prejudices of modern ears. Is there any other country whose natural resources in music (if we may use the term) are richer than those of France? And what this wealth of music can become when developed was illustrated by two numbers on the programme. One of these was a pavane for orchestra and chorus by Gabriel Fauré. The other was an arrangement of old French wedding carols by the conductor of the Schola Cantorum, Mr. Kurt Schindler. Those carols sang themselves in the ears of the audience long after the concert had ended. The pavane by Fauré had more beauty in it than can be found in all that Richard Strauss has ever written.

Later in the same week the Philharmonic Orchestra played a symphony by Widor, who is known to Americans mainly as a composer for the organ. This symphony was written for organ and orchestra. Apart from its intrinsic musical value, which was not small, it was interesting because of the contrast between the solemn tones of the organ and the rich, colorful tones of the orchestra. The voice of the organ seemed aloof, ascetic, contemplative, while the voice of the orchestra was human, passionate, entrancing. With the skill of a fine craftsman, Widor brings these two contrasting voices together in his climax. On the same programme also appeared the popular composition of the Belgo-French master, Franck, "The Wild Huntsman," and Chabrier's Rhapsody. On the Symphony Society's programme in the same week was another French composition, Saint-Saëns's Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso for violin and orchestra.

From the most primitive of the simpler French folk-song to the elaborate symphony of Widor, the orchestral splendors of Franck, and the lovely combination of orchestra and voices in the pavane of Fauré there was evident that persistent French characteristic—an acute sense of form. What the greatest of the Germans have—such as Bach and Mozart and Beethoven and Brahms—the French seem to have almost instinctively. It is this sense of form (which is something different from a slavish adherence to traditional forms) that Americans, and, in particular, American musicians, need to develop in themselves.

BISHOP LAWRENCE AND THE CLERGY

"When a bricklayer gets a higher wage than a schoolteacher, a hotel cook than a professor, and a chauffeur than a clergyman, it looks as if the support of our intellectual leaders were not as strong as the welfare of society requires. The New York policeman gets $1,300 and a pension, while the average clergyman of the Episcopal Church gets $1,200 and no pension. No one begrudges the policeman his pay; but does the spiritual leadership get sufficient support to be efficient?" This query was propounded last week by Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, at a dinner in New York City given in his honor. The hundreds of clergymen and laymen who heard him felt that he had put in a nutshell the sorry position of the clergy in this country with regard to compensation for services.

Eleven months ago Bishop Lawrence was given a year's leave of absence in order to conduct a campaign in starting a scheme which he had originated for a great clergy pension fund. The Bishop organized his plan not on a charitable but on a business basis. He would secure to every clergyman at the age of sixty-eight, upon retirement from regular active work, an annuity of not over half of the clergyman's average annual salary unless that amount was less than $600; or, upon disability at any age, a similar annuity during the disability's continuance, equal to forty per cent of the average annual salary for the last five years of the clergyman's active service. There are also proper provisions for a widow and minor orphans on the clergyman's death. To start an adequate fund and to provide for helping those who are in present need $5,000,000 was asked for, and to maintain this fund the parish which accepts the plan will pay annually seven per cent of its rector's salary.

This plan, we are glad to say, has appealed to laymen and clergymen alike. The layman's point of view was voiced at the dinner by Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and by Mr. George Wharton Pepper, the well-known lawyer, of Philadelphia. Both men showed that in failing to provide for their active workers the Church had fallen behind the provisions made by business corporations. The feeling of the clergy was voiced by Bishop Lawrence himself in his address above mentioned. He announced that "the tide of contributions from over the whole country is now rising fast toward the five-million level"—the largest sum ever raised for a similar undertaking—and that "before the first of March it will sweep over that level and rise to a height that will surprise the Church."

Such a result is monumental in its impressiveness, and does credit both to a great communion and to one who has shown himself a statesman as well as a churchman.

WOULD IT BE A MONUMENT TO ZERO?

For several weeks the alumni of Harvard have been engaged in a warm debate over the question of a proposed monument to be erected by the University. The names to be inscribed upon that monument, if it is erected, will be those of the sons of Harvard who have fallen in the world war.

There are several conflicting currents of opinion, as recorded in letters to the "Harvard Alumni Bulletin," concerning this memorial. One group, numerically very small, deplores the erection of any monument to soldiers. These alumni hold that war is wicked and that such a monument would glorify war.

Another group, while not regarding all war as necessarily wicked, believes that it would be un-American to erect a monument to men who have fought in foreign armies.

Another group deplores the idea of erecting such a monument, not because war is wicked, not because the men who have fallen have fought in foreign armies, but because such a monument would be unneutral.

Still another group, while not deploring the erection of a monument to Harvard men who have fought in this war, hold that it would be best to have such a monument erected on the soil where the men fell.

Still another, and this apparently the largest single group of all, is opposed to the erection of any monument that is not dedicated solely to those who have fallen for the cause of the Allies. One of those Harvard graduates who hold to this view is John Jay Chapman, the father of Victor Chapman, the Har-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vard aviator who fell fighting for France. He has written to The Outlook, as well as to other publications, about this subject. We quote from his letter:

> Harvard is at this moment raising a monument to those of her sons who have fallen in the European war—whether they fell in the German ranks or with the Allies. No distinction is made between those romantic spirits who gave their lives for the world's sake in opposing the Huns, and the German boy who was called to his colors. No distinction is made between the cause of the Allies or the cause of Germany. The monument celebrates both causes indifferently. It approves the invasion of Belgium and the sinking of the Lusitania by the same act and in the same degree that it approves the men whom Harvard pretends to be proud of—her auto-drivers, soldiers, and aviators who died in true and eternal glory fighting for right against wrong.
>
> This monument is an insult to God. It will be an enduring memorial to the shame of Harvard, and to nothing else. It was voted by the Corporation on November 27, after mature deliberation, in the face of opposition from outside the board, and in spite of requests for delay.

No one who believes that the Allies are fighting the cause of democracy, of humanity, of righteousness, can fail to understand Mr. Chapman's point of view. There is power in his argument—the power of deep and strong conviction backed by righteous indignation against wrong. Nevertheless, though such a monument as Mr. Chapman and apparently the majority of Harvard alumni advocate would be most fitting, and would probably serve the highest purpose, we cannot agree that a monument inscribed with the names of Harvard men who have fallen on both sides would be, as Mr. Chapman has elsewhere defined it, "a monument to zero." On the contrary, it would be a most eloquent testimony to the truth. Of the Harvard men who have fallen in the war, sixteen have died in the cause of the Allies, and but one, and he a subject of Germany, and, we believe, not a volunteer, has died on the other side. Indeed, of the Harvard men who are serving in the war, those who have served on the German side (including those who have had American governmental positions in Germany or Austria) are so small a minority that it is a difficult matter actually to find them in the long list. A monument containing the names of those who have fallen without regard to the side on which they served would show the truth that the overwhelming majority of Harvard men who devoted their lives to this war devoted it to the cause of the Allies. Such a monument, though it might not be wholly satisfying to those who think that it should memorialize not merely men but a cause, would nevertheless record the condemnation which Americans, and specifically Americans of Harvard training, have put upon Germany's cause, and would also record the pathetic tragedy of those few who had, after tasting American democracy and the liberty of Harvard, allowed themselves to be used by despotism. No one who believes in the cause of the Allies need fear having the truth recorded on stone and set up at Cambridge to be read of all who pass.

AMERICA'S DUTY

THE action of the President in sundering diplomatic relations with Germany has already received the practically unanimous approval of the American people. His address to Congress was both firm in its spirit and restrained in its expression. We wish that we could share in his confidence that Germany's threat to prey upon neutral shipping in the open ocean will not be fulfilled. If Germany fulfills her threat, war will inevitably follow. Not even the President could longer hold the impatient Nation in leash even if he desired to do so.

It is true that Mr. Bryan still counsels non-resistance. He is reported as saying: "If I am on the sidewalk and see a drunken chauffeur running his car toward me, I know he has no right to come up on the sidewalk, but I will prefer to step aside and settle with him when he is sober instead of standing on my rights and leaving my widow to settle with him." We think better of Mr. Bryan than he thinks of himself. If the sidewalk was thronged with children, nay, if there were a single defenseless child in the track of a drunken chauffeur, Mr. Bryan would not step aside. Only a coward could do that. He would interfere, though it were at the hazard of leaving a widow to be proud of his honorable death.

The Prussian military party began this campaign with a light heart. They had thirty years of preparation behind them. They cavalierly rejected the proposal urged upon them by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia, to seek a pacific settlement of the issue either by arbitration or by a conference with the other Powers. They counted on reaching Paris within thirty days. The resistance of Belgium surprised them; the resistance of England angered them; the resistance of their former ally, Italy, intensified their anger. Their ill success has turned their ambition into desperation. The laws of nations, the laws of war, their own pledges, the honor of their nation, they have thrown to the winds. Now they propose to take possession of the Atlantic Ocean and forbid the world's traffic on the world's highway, and to sink at sight and without warning any merchant vessel found within the area which by proclamation they have closed to traffic. For America to stand aside and let a nation whose desperation has made it mad run amuck upon the world's highway is impossible, it is unthinkable.

Americans ought not, and will not, enter on a war with a light heart. War is either a terrible crime or an awful duty. If America enters on this war, it will be because the American people see in it an awful duty. The fear of physical ill, the fear of moral peril, the sentiments of a shrinking humanitarianism, combine to restrain us. Nothing but the imperative call of a slowly awakening conscience can compel us to enter on the war. But the call of conscience is imperative. It is not thinkable that a nation with America's population, America's resources, America's ideals and aspirations, and America's inspiring history can consent to make herself by her scared acquiescence accessory to the greatest crime of modern history.

George Eliot well says, "Better a wrong will than a wavering." The time for hesitation and for discussion has passed. The time for action has come. The Outlook thinks it came many months ago, but what is past is past. Let bygones be bygones. Now the time has come. If Germany acts as she has threatened, America must meet her with action. We cannot and we ought not to forbid pacifists, if pacifists there still are, to speak. But we can refuse to listen. The press can refuse to print their letters; audiences can refuse to respond to their invitations. If they speak, they should speak *in vacuo*. If war comes, any overt act in hindrance of the work of the United States or in aid of its enemies is treason, and should be treated accordingly. Any speaker, public or private, who incites to treason is criminal, and should be treated accordingly. Our neutrality has been strained to the breaking-point. No remnant of it should be left in either our actions or our hearts.

Americans must meet this war, if war comes, as a united people. The incident in the New York Symphony concert, narrated on another page, which occurred just after Germany's challenge to the world, indicates what we have always believed to be true, that the overwhelming majority of German-Americans are loyal Americans. A son may resist his father's crime, but he will do so with an aching heart. The German-American need not, and will not, love his Fatherland the less because he joins with all his fellow-citizens in the land of his adoption in resisting the aggression of Prussianized Germany. So in colonial days English-born citizens joined with native colonists in resisting the aggressions of England; so in the Civil War Southern loyalists joined with Northern loyalists in defending the Nation's right to exist, though it involved them in war with their own native State. If war comes, there must be neither division nor hesitation in meeting it. We hope that the President will call to unofficial, if not to official, councils leaders in the Republican and Progressive parties. Whether he does so or not, his fellow-citizens should call on each other and work with each other by one of those spontaneous movements common to democracy, and in city, town, and village inspire each other with courage for the performance of the Nation's duty. America must, America will, present a united front, speak with a united voice, exhibit to the world a united purpose.

Our dedication to this cause need not be, and ought not to be, marred by any mean or narrow spirit of nationalism, any vainglory or boasting, any wrath or bitterness. The cause which summons us is the cause which summoned William of Orange

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and the Netherlanders, Oliver Cromwell and the Ironsides, Washington and the Colonials, Garibaldi and the Volunteers. The cause is too sacred, the crisis too solemn, to leave any place for self-elation or self-seeking. We shall be engaged in part of an age-long campaign, and we may cheer ourselves with the hope that, as it is the greatest, so it may be the last of the world's battles for justice, liberty, and peace.

THE CURSE OF MEROZ

On January 28 Theodore Roosevelt, referring to the phrase "peace without victory" as applied to the war in Europe, and in particular to the issue between "the tortured Belgians and their cruel oppressors and taskmasters," quoted the words of the prophetess Deborah, "who, when Sisera mightily oppressed the children of Israel with his chariots of iron, and when the people of Meroz stood neutral between the oppressed and the oppressor, sang of them:

> "Curse ye Meroz, said the angel of the Lord,
> Curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof;
> Because they came not to the help of the Lord,
> To the help of the Lord against the mighty."

A correspondent, Mr. Charles G. Washburn, calls our attention to the fact that over thirty-six years ago Phillips Brooks preached a sermon on this curse of Meroz (which is to be found in the Book of Judges, v. 23). The sermon on this text was published in a volume of Phillips Brooks's sermons in 1881. From that sermon we reprint this extract:

> Deborah and Barak had gained a great victory in the plain of Esdraelon and along the skirts of the mountain of Little Hermon. Their enemy Sisera had fled away completely routed, and the wild, fierce, strong woman who "judged Israel in those days" and the captain of the Israelitish army sang a splendid, proud song of triumph. In it they recount the tribes who had come up to their duty, who had shared the labor and the glory of the fight. And then, in the midst of the torrent of song, there comes this other strain of fiery indignation. One town or village, Meroz, had hung back. Hidden away in some safe valley, it had heard the call which summoned every patriot, but it knew it was in no danger. It had felt the shock of battle on the other side of the hills, and nestled and hid itself only the more snugly. "Curse ye Meroz, saith the angel of the Lord; curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." It is a fierce, vindictive strain. It bursts from the lips of an exalted, furious woman. But it declares one of the most natural indignations of the human heart.
>
> Meroz is gone. No record of it except this verse remains. The most ingenious and indefatigable explorer cannot even guess where it once stood. But the curse remains; the violent outburst of the contempt and anger which men feel who have fought and suffered and agonized, and then see other men who have the same interest in the result which they have, coming out cool and unwounded from their safe hiding-places to take a part of the victory which they have done nothing to secure. Meroz stands for that. It sometimes happens that a man or a town passes completely away from the face of the earth and from the memory of men, and only leaves a name which stands as a sort of symbol or synonym of some quality, some virtue or some vice, forever. So Meroz stands for the shirker; for him who is willing to see other people fight the battles of life, while he simply comes in to take the spoils. No wonder Deborah and Barak were indignant. Their wounds were still aching; their people were dead and dying all around them; and here was Meroz, idle and comfortable, and yet, because she was part of the same country, sure to get the benefit of the great victory as much as any.
>
> Notice that the sin for which Meroz is cursed is pure inaction. We hear so much about the danger of wrong thinking and the danger of wrong-doing. There is the other danger, of not doing right and not thinking right, of not doing and not thinking at all. It is hard for many people to feel that there is danger and harm in that, the worst of harm and danger. And the trouble comes, I think, from the low condition of spiritual vitality, from the lack of emphasis and vigor in the whole conception of a man's own life.

This sermon preached by Phillips Brooks a generation ago is a tract for these times.

PRISON REFORM—A BUSINESS INVESTMENT

A year ago New York was having cause for shame in the exposure of inefficiency and corruption in the management of the State Prison at Sing Sing. Now it is New Jersey's turn. The enterprise of a New York newspaper, the "Evening Post," and the detective ability of a member of that paper's staff, Mr. Harold A. Littledale, have brought to light a condition of affairs at the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton in some ways more deplorable in its mediæval stupidity than the unhealthy situation uncovered at Sing Sing.

Among the items cited to the disgrace of the officers charged with the direction of the Trenton prison are barbarous punishments, such as forcing men to stand for hours with head back and eyes directed to a clock on the wall above them; the imprisonment of men in solitary confinement dungeons—dark, damp, and in the bowels of the earth; the shackling of men in these dungeons by chains so short that the men were forced to lie on the wet floor or to stand in a very painfully bent posture; and the indiscriminate herding together of prisoners, the sick with the well, the tubercular patient, the syphilitic, the moral pervert mingling with the men of clean bodies and clean minds. Also included in the charges against the prison administration are several distinct violations of law or failures to carry out the law, such as the "doubling up" of men in a single cell, the failure to pay prisoners their legal wage of two and one-half cents a day for work done in the prison shops, the failure to mark goods made in the prison with a stamp to that effect, and, still more serious, the continuance of the pernicious contract labor system which was ostensibly abolished by a New Jersey law in 1911.

Many of the facts in this sorry array have been admitted by either the former Principal Keeper of the Trenton prison, Richard P. Hughes, or by the new Governor, Walter E. Edge. Its recognition of the gravity of the exposures led the New Jersey Legislature to establish a commission of investigation, to be composed of five men appointed by the Governor. The men whom the Governor appointed are: William B. Dixon, Chairman; Dwight W. Morrow, John P. Murray, Henry F. Hilfers, and Seymour L. Cromwell.

Since their appointment these men have held several hearings, and it is understood that their investigation will not be confined to the limits of the Trenton prison. We hope not. It is not unlikely that some of the evils which have been permitted to exist at Trenton may exist in other penal institutions in the State.

The first thing to be done is obvious. The unhealthy, stupid, and cruel conditions which have made Trenton a twentieth-century Newgate ought to be eradicated at once. The prison ought to be made at least as healthy and comfortable for the prisoners as the average well-kept stable is for its horses. Reform in this direction is so simple, so obviously a crying need, that we may hope that much of it will be done.

But prison reform does not end when prisoners have been assured of treatment at least as kind and as salutary as is given to valuable live stock. The prison ought to be more than a healthy pound. It ought to be a place for curing. Aside from all considerations of morality and humanity, every man who leaves prison determined to go straight and *fitted* to go straight is a saving to the taxpayers who support that prison. From the most selfish point of view it is good business for the taxpayers of a State to reclaim to society's use as many as possible of the inmates of its penal institutions. In 1915 the net cost of the Trenton prison to New Jersey's taxpayers was $253,000.

The first thing to do is to give prisoners the *ability* to help themselves, and thus help society. On a rough average, four-fifths of the inmates of American prisons have no trade; they are unskilled laborers. The kindest and wisest thing that society can do for these men and women while in prison is to give them the ability to support themselves with self-respect. Give them a trade.

This is already done, does some one say? In what fashion? At Trenton prisoners are taught to make brooms. Outside the prison walls such work is done by the blind. At Trenton the prisoners are also taught to do certain work on shoes. Outside the prison walls this sort of work is done by children. So the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

adult offender committed to Trenton emerges equipped to compete with children and blind men.

If newspaper interviews with him are to be trusted, Governor Edge is a believer in road work and prison farms for convicts. Now road work and prison farms appeal to many "prison reformers" who do not think deeply. Certainly these things are better than shackles and wet dungeons. For the lowest types of convicts road work and farm labor may suffice. But they will not answer the needs of the more intelligent types of convicts. Most convicts are restless, and road work, with its gypsy wandering from one camp to another, is bad for such men. Nor is there any intrinsic moral healing power in swinging a spade and pickax more than in any other form of honest labor. Finally, the average convict does not care to spend his life at the pick and shovel after leaving prison, nor is he always fitted to do so.

When convicts enter prison, they should be classified according to their tastes and abilities. On this basis they should be set to learning an honest skilled trade, such as carpentry or plumbing. The teaching ought to be of such quality that the men on leaving prison shall be as skillful as the average men who have worked at those trades the same length of time as the convicts. This system of classified, competent industrial training ought to begin in the reformatories and go on through the States' prisons. The labor unions may object, but there are times when labor leaders must waive their special interests for the common interests of society.

The inauguration of such a system would be a saving, not only in human capital, but in dollars and cents now paid for the upkeep of human detention pens and for the maintenance of the large police equipment now needed to protect society from crime. Intelligent prison reform is a good business investment.

WAR OR NO WAR?

SCENE: *A train starting on its way to the suburbs.*
TIME: *Late afternoon in early February, 1917.*
Occupying a double seat, David Hudson is deeply engrossed in reading an evening paper. Enter a fellow-commuter, George Eastriver. He stands for a moment in contemplation of the empty seat beside Hudson.

Eastriver. What's the use? You can't hide behind that column of household hints. Come out of the kitchen.

Hudson (*looking up*). Hello! Sit down. Something more important than household hints. I've been reading an editorial on the threat of war from Germany. Are we going to have war?

Eastriver (*taking the seat beside Hudson*). I don't know. I hope not. I am glad the President has broken with Germany; but I don't want this country to declare war.

Hudson. Why not?

Eastriver. Because I think it would be wiser to wait until Germany declares war on us, or makes war by some overt act.

Hudson. What difference would that make? It would be war just the same.

Eastriver. If we should go to war, we ought to go to war as a united people, and I don't think the country is ready to declare war on Germany; while a declaration of war or an act of war by Germany against us now would arouse and unite the whole American people, as the firing on Sumter by the Confederates did in 1861. A united and fused American sentiment seems to me to be of the first importance.

Hudson. But I don't believe Germany is going to declare war in any formal way; and if she doesn't, and we do not act, things will drift on just as they have drifted on all these months. As for making war by overt acts, she has been committing acts of war against us for months with impunity; and now she tells us she is going to be worse than ever. In fact, though not in form, Germany has already declared war on us.

Eastriver. No, she hasn't. She has simply said that she is fighting with England, and that any Americans who get in the way of the bullets or the shells must do so at their own risk.

Hudson. If that were really what she said, I should agree with her. Any American who gets on the western front between Germany and Belgium or between Germany and northern France certainly must take the risk of being killed without holding Germany responsible. But this is what Germany has said: "I am having a quarrel with John Bull. I am trying to get at his house. If you pass on the highway in front of his house, I shoot you on sight." This is exactly analogous to the attitude of the "bad man" in the frontier town who, because he has started a feud with some other individuals, says: "All citizens that appear on the main street after six o'clock to-night I will shoot down in their tracks." Such a man declares war against the entire life of the community in that town, and when the sheriff or the officers of law and order cannot suppress him a vigilance committee is created to seize him, and, if necessary, to string him up. The attitude of the entire world of neutrals towards the ruthless submarine threat of Germany proves conclusively that Germany is following the practices of an outlaw. As a distinguished member of President Cleveland's Cabinet put it recently in a conversation: "If Germany issued a note saying, 'I am about to bombard New York,' would the United States wait until the first shell fell in New York City before it set out to pursue and capture or sink, if necessary, the German warships?" The whole essence of the question is that the high seas are not, and must not be, a fighting zone.

Eastriver. How eloquent you are getting! You ought to make a speech out of that.

Hudson. It is not I, but the facts that are eloquent. Germany has been acting the "bad man," and the things she has been doing in blowing up merchant vessels and killing non-combatants—even if they haven't been all of them Americans—have been acts of war against us, because they have been acts of war against the whole world.

Eastriver. They may have been acts of war in one sense, but the American people don't regard them so. Besides, I think delay now would enable us to make needed preparation. The war has been going on for two years and a half, and we have done scarcely anything practical.

Hudson. That doesn't seem to show that delay is of much advantage in the interest of preparedness.

Eastriver. Well, the people are roused now more than they have been, and we certainly are not very well defended. The visit to our coast of the two German submarines has been, and was probably intended to be, a threat against us of what Germany could do to our unprotected harbors in case of war. Whether our navy has made any preparation for such submarine warfare I don't know and the country doesn't know. Time for preparation would be an advantage, and might be almost an imperative necessity.

Hudson. I don't agree with you. Delay, as heretofore, means nothing but delay. What was it that Pope or somebody said about vice—that we first endure, then pity, then embrace? That's what has been happening through these two and a half years of delay. We are tolerating acts on the part of Germany which nobody imagined any civilized country would commit, much less accept from another country without a fight. We have tried delay for two years and more, and have we anything to show for it?

Eastriver. Yes. The situation is changed. We have acted, and delay now is not merely hanging back—it is self-restraint. Besides, I think that delay will help us with other neutral nations. There are indications in this morning's papers that some of the neutral nations may follow our leadership so far as we have gone. If we go too fast, they may not follow us at all.

Hudson. Well, certainly we haven't been going too fast so far. I haven't heard yet of any neutral nation following our example, and we have given them two years and a half to catch up with us.

Eastriver. That's all very well, but the situation is different. An act of war by Germany now would not only unite our people more firmly, but would probably insure other neutrals in follow-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing us in war against Germany. There seems to me to be a great advantage in uniting all neutral nations under America's lead at the present time. I don't believe it is impossible for them to unite with us now in an embargo.

Hudson. I don't think you have the psychology of the situation right, Eastriver. The man who is always cautious in looking around may be very useful, but he isn't the kind of man that becomes a leader; and I believe that is just as true of nations as it is of men. The quality that inspires a following is not excess of caution, but intrepidity. I don't think the way to lead is to hang back.

Eastriver. Not to hang back, of course; but I think you have got to keep your following together. And more than that. I think there are some practical questions that we have got to consider? How about Belgian relief? Wouldn't war knock that out?

Hudson. I grant you we have to consider the Belgians; but we have been considering them to the tune of giving them nine millions so far, and making thirty millions out of them. I think the best kind of consideration for the Belgians now is to defeat their oppressors.

Eastriver. Well, of course there are two sides to that question. Then, wouldn't our going into the war interfere with the Allies? Wouldn't it be necessary for us to stop our shipments of munitions to them and keep all the munitions we can for our own use? Shall we not help the Allies more by sending them ammunition than by keeping ammunition for our own use?

Hudson. Surely sending them munitions is the quickest and best way of helping them now; but declaring war would not stop that. Indeed, I believe that we could send them a great deal more munitions than we are sending them now if we were a belligerent, because then our Government would be on the job. Instead of munition-making being a purely private, individual enterprise, it would be the common industry of the whole Nation.

Eastriver. Perhaps you are right, but I still think that it would be better to wait before declaring war; and of course if we can accomplish the same end, it would be much better to do it without war than with it. But here's my station. Good-night. I suppose if we argued all the way to the end of the line we should still hold to our original opinions.

Hudson. Good-night.

REMEMBERING

BY AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR

In this, the hour that sees our silence broken,
Raise we no shout of passion nor of pride,
Remembering the words that were not spoken
For weaker lands enslaved and crucified,
Remembering how far beyond replying
Has drifted now our dead's neglected plea—
Our dead who sank, twice piteous in their dying
Lost in a dumbness bitterer than the sea.
Now that we rise to guard our golden altar,
A humble heart, O God, of thee we crave,
That in the trial we shall not boast nor falter,
Remembering our soul is still to save.

KAISER OR PRESIDENT?

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM MILWAUKEE

The following piece of special correspondence comes from one of the centers of so-called German-Americanism. The correspondent who sends this is a member of the staff of the Milwaukee "Journal" as foreign language editor. For over a year he has done nothing but follow the German-language press and German-American activities. He is an authority on the subject. In the "Atlantic Monthly" for September, 1916, appeared an article by him entitled "'Kultur' in American Politics."

We wish to emphasize two points in this correspondence. One is the statement which the writer makes at the beginning and repeats in other words at the end—that the vast majority of Americans of German descent are real Americans, as loyal as any others. The other point is that those people among us of German nationality or German origin who will bear watching are a very small minority.

The quotations from the German-language newspapers which Mr. Olds makes are not to be understood as reflecting the point of view of the vast majority of those Americans who are of German descent. Supplementing these utterances, we print in our "Poll of the Press" this week passages from American newspapers printed in German which, though not representing a point of view exactly like that of those who have inherited the blood and the language, institutions, and ideals of the English-speaking peoples, express a loyalty to America that is unquestioned—a loyalty strong enough to stand tests which the great majority of Americans will not have to undergo and the severity of which the great majority of Americans not of German blood will scarcely be able to understand.—THE EDITORS.

RELATIONS with Germany have been severed. War may follow. What are we to expect of the German-Americans? Will they follow duty or sympathy? It is a case of Kaiser vs. President, and the vast majority of German-Americans, especially of the younger generation, will see their duty and stand back of the President.

The vast majority—but what of the others?

Those who glory in the designation "*German*-American," with the emphasis on the "*German*," will be led by their love for the Fatherland to have "conscientious scruples" against participating in any procedure against Germany. Voluntarily they will never take up arms against the old country. In case of hostility, their place will be the concentration camp. Our Americans of German descent can be trusted. As for the others, as for those professional Germans who have wrapped the American flag about their German souls and bodies—let *them* be watched.

The way in which the German-language press of the country received Germany's note is characteristic of the warped sentiments of this professional element. On the day when the news of Germany's decision was published the "New-Yorker Herold," one of the most influential of American German newspapers, said:

"Germany yesterday proclaimed an unrestricted starvation war against her foes, and thereby surely spoke from the heart of every German in the whole world. It is only too bad that it did not happen sooner, for then the war would already be over." Germany had decided to give "no further consideration to miserable 'neutrals,'" and the "New-Yorker Herold" rejoiced.

In general, the German-language press, against the unfavor-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

able verdict of practically every English-language paper in the country, maintained, and still maintains, that the German note "was thoroughly justified." Almost unanimously that press holds that the President's failure to bring England "back to the confines of international law" called for Germany's renouncement of her pledge to this country in the Sussex note.[1] It is reiterated *ad nauseam* that Germany is fighting America's battle for a complete freedom of the seas; that she is but upholding the President in his desire for an early peace; that we, from the dictates of self-interest, should praise and further Germany's efforts to destroy her own great enemy and ours—England. In the opinion of the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung," it should be the "serene duty" of the American Government, "in concord with the German note, to warn its citizens from using vessels" condemned by Germany, "in this way conforming with the principles of international law and its own statements made a year ago. Further to serve the cause of humanity, the Government of the United States could do nothing better to end this bloody war than to co-operate to that end, possible only by a rigorous blockade of England."

This is the opinion of our alien press on the German note. Its expression is somewhat tempered by a fear of a possible break which would place questionable Americans in a dubious position. What the German-American press really thinks of the submarine question may best be shown by opinions expressed before the danger of a crisis was imminent.

About the middle of January the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung," referring to a possible renewal of a vigorous submarine campaign, said:

"That a neutral . . . could check Germany if the latter seizes the sharpest of methods in the defense of her national existence is impossible, and must be considered entirely out of the question. If it were possible, *even a German-American conflict could have no terror for America to-day.* We who, indeed, would be the first victims of such a conflict say that; *but we prefer to sacrifice ourselves rather than see the old Fatherland after its glorious battles done out of the reward of its victory.*"

When that paragraph was written, the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung" was not confronted with the immediate danger of a break. In its feeling of security it dared say what to-day caution would prevent it from saying. Being an untrammeled expression, it is probably a true index of its writer's feelings. What German papers say to-day and to-morrow matters little. Caution will dictate mild words, but a German soul will not be changed overnight into a full-fledged pro-American patriot.

Forced by fear of consequences, those very men who have been America's bitterest opponents in our course against German outrages will perhaps speak of "America first," and of obligations towards their adopted land. But what were these men saying earlier in the war? Several of them have expressed opinions as to German-American action in case of a war against Germany.

"We would not enlist," says the "Fatherland," an influential German-American weekly under the editorship of George Sylvester Viereck, "and five million stalwart German-Americans would not enlist to slaughter their own kind at the behest of the cruelest plutocracy the world has ever seen. German-Americans would not enlist except for a war of defense. Of course this statement will make our leading journalists roar with virtuous indignation. But let us remind our countrymen of a very significant fact. England is at war with Germany. Millions of the strongest and physically most fit of Englishmen have point-blank refused to enlist. These millions of British subjects will never enlist, never take up arms, and will laugh at any conscription act passed by Parliament. Also the word treason will make them smile. Let our Tory editors remember this fact when they shudder at the thought of what the German-Americans will do in case of an unjust war."

The matter is, I think, clear. Americans, whatever may be their descent, will act as Americans. They will stand behind the President, even to the extent of taking up arms against Germany. Among these real Americans are millions of German descent. But there are others of German birth, or of German descent, some in the third and fourth generation, who feel and live as Germans, whose American citizenship means only the possession of rights and the neglect of duties. These, I insist, should be eyed askance. Let them be watched; their words and their actions speak louder than their citizenship.

FRANK PERRY OLDS.

Office of the Milwaukee Journal,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 3, 1917.

THE BREAK WITH GERMANY

A POLL OF THE PRESS

I—AMERICAN

WHY review the opinions of American papers concerning the break with Germany? Our press seems practically unanimous in its views. Yet, as the opinions are variously expressed, a survey of some of them may prove not uninteresting.

The most striking variance is in the German-American press. It is not unanimous in instantly expressing loyalty to America. The attitude of that portion of the German-language press which is more German than American (as shown by Mr. Olds's quotation from the Chicago "Illinois Staats-Zeitung" in his special correspondence in this number) may also be found in the Kansas City "Staats-Zeitung," the Winona (Minnesota) "Westlicher Herold," the Wilmington (Delaware) "Lokal Anzeiger," and in the Philadelphia "Tageblatt," which says:

> Americans have a right to go where they want to, but no sane man would walk up a dark alley at two o'clock in the morning if he knew he was going to be waylaid. Americans should have stayed away for a while and permitted Europeans to fight out this struggle according to their own manners and maxims.

It is a relief to turn to other statements coming from widely separated regions, as, for instance, that of the New York "Staats-Zeitung," supposed to be the most influential German-American paper in the United States. It says:

> The die is cast. The President has spoken. He has spoken for the country, for all the people. Regret as we may the trend of events, it now behooves every American to stand squarely behind the President. There can be no more division of sentiment, of opinion, there can be only one loyalty—to the United States of America.

The Cincinnati "Freie Presse," the St. Paul "Volkszeitung," the Omaha "Tribüne," and the Denver (Colorado) "Herold" similarly declare that Americans of German antecedents not only ought to be, but will be, loyal to America. What this may involve in sacrifice of sentiment, and even of the liberty of criticising public officials, is intimated by the Philadelphia "Morgen Gazette," which says:

> It is the unquestionable duty of American citizens of German extraction to abstain from any criticism of the steps taken by our Government, and remain true to the Stars and Stripes, to the defense of which they are obliged to sacrifice their blood and possessions. . . . We must in every way fulfill the obligations of our American citizenship, no matter what is exacted of us.

Finally, we quote this statement from the Los Angeles "Germania:"

> We stand firmly behind the President in every effort to keep this country out of war. We are all good American citizens—

[1] This pledge was to the effect that Germany would not sink any hostile merchantman without first visiting and searching the same and allowing for the safe escape of all passengers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

free and sovereign—loyal to this country. We owe no other allegiance to any other nation.

The American press in cities largely inhabited by Germans, as, for instance, Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis, has sometimes been supposed to be a little affected by German sentiment, and yet we find the Milwaukee "Sentinel" (Rep.) declaring that "superficial distinctions among Americans must be swept aside by the demands of a common patriotism," and the Chicago "Herald's" (Ind.) opinion that "the entire Nation is behind the President, . . . and the entire Nation will be behind him in any further step that may grow out of the decision," and the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" (Rep.) declaring that the President has done the only thing which in honor could be done under the circumstances. "To have retained friendly relations with Germany after the notice of January 31, issued in deliberate defiance of our warning in the Sussex case, would have been a shameful subservience to the dictates of a form of prudence difficult to distinguish from cowardice."

In reviewing the history of the war, the Providence "Journal" (Ind.) says:

> The Nation has reached the present momentous hour by an absolutely logical sequence of events. The course of Germany from the outset of the war has tended with mathematical certainty toward this crisis. . . .
>
> We have done our utmost to escape participation in the unprecedented world struggle. We have submitted to insult and injury. We have dealt gently with a systematic campaign of Teutonic treachery, for which modern times can exhibit no parallel. We have gone beyond the bounds of National dignity in the endeavor to maintain friendly relations with the maddened and desperate "diplomats" at Berlin. . . . President Wilson may be sure that in this emergency he has behind him every true-hearted American.

To this we add the statement of the Indianapolis "Star" (Ind. Rep.) that, no matter what terrible events may follow, history will note that our entrance upon this phase of the world war has been forced upon us by inescapable circumstances, and not sought by any act of ours. "If we have erred at all, it has been on the side of forbearance."

As might be expected, the newspapers of the metropolis are vigorously assertive. The New York "Tribune" points out that it has not been our habit to yield to intimidation:

> We fought the Beys and Pashas and the Barbary States when they tried to make us pay tribute for the privilege of navigating the waters of the western Mediterranean. When we were a weak, impoverished Nation, . . . we declared war on Great Britain because Great Britain abridged and abolished our rights. We are a rich and powerful Nation now, though still woefully unprepared for either offense or defense. But our lamentable condition of unpreparedness . . . could not excuse us from facing Germany's challenge as firmly and courageously as the feeble, unorganized United States of Madison's time faced the challenge of Great Britain.

"In severing diplomatic relations President Wilson has done the thing which Washington would have done, which Lincoln would have done, and what any other American President would have done." Thus speaks the New York "Herald" (Ind). The New York "Sun" (Ind.) says the Nation has made no attempt to blind itself to the possibilities of the future, nor has it ignored the hard measures which maintenance of its position may entail. "Its patriotic purpose is expressed with sobriety and from the outgivings of its spokesman the blatant note of demagogy is happily absent." And the response to the President's address has, as the "Times" asserts, "been made with one voice. He has the support of a united people."

The prevailing view of the South is expressed by the Atlanta "Constitution" (Dem.). "Never," it says, "has this country entered a crisis with the President and his Administration more uniformly and whole-souledly supported." Another Southern paper, the Houston "Post" (Dem.), sees in the President's action a summons to every loyal American citizen. "We do not know as yet what the new situation may require, but whatever measure of sacrifice it may involve must be yielded whole-heartedly and with the fervor of patriotism which the American people have always shown in such a crisis."

The Topeka "Capital" (Rep.), whose owner and editor, the Governor of Kansas, is regarded as a pacifist, reflects the opinions not only of Kansas, but throughout the West. If any one thinks that this section is not alive to the underlying issue, he has but to read the following from the "Capital:"

> A resumption of savagery on the seas, a renewed warning to honest people, neutral toward the war, to abandon traffic on the free seas and give up the idea of commerce for the time being—this is so insulting to neutral governments that they cannot respond to it in a friendly way. Far less aggression has many times . . . furnished the occasion for war.

On the Pacific coast we find the San Francisco "Chronicle" (Ind.) reminding us that in this hour of crisis "it is well to take stock of those assets upon which we must rely in the event of our being called upon to participate in the contest;" and the Los Angeles "Times" (Ind. Rep.) urgent that "we should stand behind the Government, cease prattling about being pacifists, and without delay arm, and keep on arming;" for, as the "Times" warns us, "the exigency may require the speedy building of hundreds of submarines and battle-ships."

If we are drawn into the actual conflict, prophesies (somewhat complacently) the Rochester "Post-Express" (Rep.), "our tremendous energy . . . will surprise ourselves and amaze the world. . . . We shall probably do no less in proportion to our wealth and population than Canada has; which would be a great achievement, for we should have to arm five million men to do as much as the valorous Dominion has done."

II—FOREIGN

The particularly striking features of comment by the foreign press are found, not in Europe, but in Japan and South America. Japanese newspapers compare Germany to a wild beast which has turned savagely against the whole world, and the world must unite to crush her. Some of the newspapers express the belief that Germany's aim is to terrorize neutrals in an endeavor to bring about a quick peace, which, they say, is now imperative to her. They incline to the view that the rupture of diplomatic relations will be followed by the entry of the United States into the war for the sake of "honor and humanity." In this spirit the Tokyo "Nichi Nichi" says that a declaration of war by the United States "would be a noble contribution to world civilization and justice, beside which even Lincoln's war of liberation would shrink into insignificance."

In South America the paper of widest circulation is doubtless the "Prensa" (The Press), of Buenos Aires, which reflects what we like to think is the prevailing Argentinian opinion as follows:

> The rupture between the United States and Germany will have an enormous moral effect, particularly in view of the power and prestige of the United States. The step taken by the Washington Government will compel other countries to emerge from the conditions of relative tranquillity in which they have been living.

"La Epoca" (The Epoch), the organ of President Irigoyen, of Argentina, says:

> This is a war for the vindication of the principles inherent in human conscience. After twenty centuries there is an attempt to torpedo the rights of humanity. The United States stands against a power which aspired to destroy morals. The opinion of the world heartily approves the step taken by President Wilson.

"La Vanguardia" (The Vanguard), also of Buenos Aires, adds that "the breaking of relations does honor to the United States Government. It now becomes necessary for all neutral states to compel the Central Powers to respect the rights of man."

Another view is represented by "Le Razon" (Reason): "We are pacifist, as always. Hitherto we have not profited by the war, because we are a small Power. If the United States enters the conflict, it will be our turn to profit."

Other Spanish papers, such as the "Mercurio" (Mercury) of Santiago, the capital of Chile, affirm sentiments like the following: "Latin America, bound to the United States with strong ties, to-day more than ever before must support President Wilson."

"La Cronica" (The Chronicle), of Lima, the capital of Peru, has a different point of view: "We believe the United

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

States will avoid war; but a diplomatic break is deplorable because it lengthens the distance to intervention in the interests of peace."

Finally, "El Tiempo" (The Times), of Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, flatly declares that "we do not believe war possible between the United States and Germany."

Of papers in the Portuguese language, the "Jornal do Comercio" (Journal of Commerce), of Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, is specially well known in this country because of the wide acquaintanceship here of its editor, Senhor Rodriguez. It says:

> This plan of ruthless piracy which the German note announces would mean summary suppression of all neutral rights. It is an unjustifiable attack on the sovereignty of all nations which thus far have not become involved in the war. The great Republic of the North, which is affected most directly, fortunately realizes that it is no longer possible to sit idle. The rupture of relations is disquieting news, but it is also consoling because it signifies energetic reaction against these conditions.

The "Correio de Manha" (Morning News), of Rio de Janeiro, hails the solidifying of Pan-Americanism:

> President Wilson has intervened in the European war and thereby broken down the narrow limits of the Monroe Doctrine. But there is nothing in this act which is inconsistent with the traditional policy of America. The war has entered a new phase, in which no nation will be able to remain isolated. In this grouping of Powers our place is at the side of the United States. Our destiny lies with the great Republic of the North. It is to be expected that the troubled times to come will result in realization of the Pan-American ideal.

"O Imparcial" (Impartial Opinion), of Rio, declares that "notwithstanding the idea inherent in the American Peace League, under the protection of the United States, it is a right, and also a duty, to organize common action in America in defense of the imprescriptible laws of nations." Finally, another Rio paper, "O Paiz" (The Country—in the sense of the nation), declares that "under international law the declaration of Germany is equivalent to a declaration of war against Brazil, and the Government should hand to the German Minister and the German Consuls their passports."

This idea we find also reflected in the British press. Even that peacefully inclined Liberal paper, the Manchester "Guardian," quotes and comments thus:

> "I take it for granted," said President Wilson, "that all neutrals will take the same course." He would hardly have made such a statement without authority. If other Powers—notably, we suppose, practically the whole of the Powers of South America—should join the United States in this step, there is a strong probability that they also will join in the next and decisive one of entering side by side into the war.

The "Westminster Gazette," an influential Liberal evening paper of London, adds:

> What the President clearly contemplates is something more than solitary action of the United States in behalf of American citizens; it is joint action by all neutrals in defense of common rights. He may not succeed wholly in this, but he is likely to have a large measure of success, and, accordingly, joint action for the defense of each by all would, we imagine, be established.

Lord Northcliffe, of the London "Times," thus defines the policy of that great journal, which still retains some right to its old sobriquets, the "Thunderer" and the "Third House:"

> It is hoped by a majority of the English people that America will not be drawn into the war. The Entente Allies have Prussia well in hand, and its [America's] sympathy, moral support, and assistance with finance, munitions, and food will be rendering our crusade an immense service. . . .
>
> The Prussian policy is not supported by the other German states, some of which I know are protesting against a continuance of the horrors of the enslavement of women in France and Belgium, and have indicated that Prussia's astounding idea of freedom of the seas is the worst possible kind of propaganda for German *Kultur*.

Turning to France, we find the opinion of the "Écho de Paris" as follows:

> It is to be hoped that the German people will perceive that the entire world is turning from its Government, and that it will understand it has for leaders criminals condemned by the conscience of the world. If the American rupture should produce this result, the United States will have accomplished a great work and will have killed war for a long time.

The Paris "Liberté" notes that "a diplomatic rupture is not war. It is perhaps a step leading to it, but it is prudent not to anticipate. Let us limit ourselves to noting the great act of which we are the happy witnesses, because it vindicates humanity."

The Paris "Presse" reiterates this, and adds with satisfaction that "if the words of Aristide Briand characterizing Germany's offer of peace as 'a war maneuver' require confirmation, the events of to-day suffice for that." It then inquires: "What are the other neutrals going to do? Will they bow before Germany's menaces or will they face her under the guide of the Star-Spangled Banner?"

The Swiss "Journal de Genève" answers by recommending an agreement among the neutral nations to declare war on that belligerent which "after a fixed date sank a neutral ship not engaged in contraband trade but carrying provisions for a neutral country." As the Geneva paper adds, "such an energetic measure would have the advantage of putting an end to the war more quickly than would all diplomatic notes." But later this same journal points out that Switzerland is bound by engagements that do not affect America, and that it cannot follow President Wilson's action without direct provocation and without the joint action of other neutrals.

The President's expression of hope that other neutrals will follow the lead of the United States has called forth this statement from the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant." The Dutch paper also reflects the opinions of the other neutral states close to the German border:

> We are somewhat surprised that President Wilson allows himself to meddle in the affairs of neutral states in suggesting that they follow America's example. . . . America is a country well provided with iron, steel, grain, fats, and food products. America does not border on belligerent countries. On the contrary, she is separated by a wide ocean. . . . Whereas America is self-supplying, Holland must rely on overseas imports and imports from Germany. But our overseas imports have been reduced to a minimum by the Allies' policy. Germany delivers practically nothing. We have been prevented from laying in supplies for a rainy day. . . . Our international position is quite other than that of America.

Of all comment, that from German newspapers has been naturally awaited with peculiar interest. It arrives two days later than that from the Entente countries. The statements emanating from the "Kölnischer Volkszeitung" (the Cologne Gazette) command special attention, as that paper has been acknowledged to represent the German Foreign Office. According to a despatch from Amsterdam, the "Kölnischer Zeitung" admits that President Wilson, referring to the exchange of notes in the Sussex case, is right when he says that the German Government did not answer his last note in that matter, but it asserts that he ought to have inferred from this silence, not Germany's consent, but a non-recognition by Germany of the standpoint therein stated, and a persistence in Germany's previous declaration. It concludes: "The United States should not deceive itself on this point."

Extremes of German popular opinion are represented by the "Berliner Tageblatt," a liberal paper, generally regarded as the organ of the Chancellor, and the "Rheinische-Westphälische Zeitung," of Essen, the home of the Krupp factories. In a colorless editorial the "Tageblatt" says: "We have always declined to participate in the frivolous manner in which others have underestimated America, but whoever underestimates the defensive power of the German people must be smitten with quite a different kind of blindness." In a colorful editorial the Westphalian "Zeitung" says: "The German people of 1917 have been accustomed to hard blows. They have fought through three years of war with an iron will to victory, and they will receive a new enemy as they have received all others, namely, with the sharpness of the sword."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SOLDIERS' PRAYERS

BY GINO C. SPERANZA

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK IN ITALY

HAS the war made men more religious? It is a difficult question to answer, first of all, because there are no definite tests applicable, or even exact and universally accepted definitions of what constitutes religious faith. Then the manifestations of religious convictions are so interwoven with our daily and non-spiritual life that an observer might easily be led astray by outward appearances which may represent, indifferently, inward states of faith or mere habits of mind.

The question is especially difficult to answer in the case of the Italians, both because in Italy the matter of religious practice is entangled with the political problem presented by the claim of the Catholic Pontiff to temporal sovereignty on Italian soil, and because Italian religious thought, being more markedly intellectual and historical and less sentimental than is too often imagined, its development cannot be easily gauged over a relatively brief and intensely dramatic period of time.

With these considerations and limitations borne in mind, I would hazard this answer to our question as regards Italians: If the test applicable is that of church attendance, then the war has brought about an increase in religious practice; if, on the other hand, the test is that of a closer adherence and devotion to the Sovereign Pontiff, then it may be fairly stated that religious fervor in Italy has notably declined; if, lastly, the gauge applicable is St. Augustine's definition of prayer as "the lifting up of the mind to God," then I would say that there appears an intensification of faith, especially among a certain class of intellectuals who, though relatively few in number, may exercise an important influence on religious thought after the war.

We are concerned here, however, not so much with general questions of faith as with particular manifestations of the religious, or, if you wish, the emotional, side of the soldier's life at the front during a war of unprecedented violence, hardships, and dangers.

It is easy to say that it is this very condition of extraordinary risk which inclines the minds of men facing it to religious thought, and that therefore their "faith" is the product of the fear of death rather than of the love of God. As a matter of fact, however, many of us who have observed the soldiers in the trenches have found (as wiser students and psychologists at the front have observed) that the risks of war seem to turn a very large number of even timid men into fatalists, wholly indifferent as to what may happen to them, rather than to intensify the instinctive reliance on supernatural aid. The sense of fear among fighting soldiers is, indeed, far rarer than most people imagine, men becoming quite used to the awful noise and excitement of modern trench warfare after their first experience.

In considering the religious life of the soldier we must not be carried away by extreme examples. The man who in his daily routine of peace "bargained" with the Creator for divine graces remains the same type of man in the trenches as that infantryman I know who when a bombardment began offered coppers to his patron saint, added silver coins as the bombardment increased, but pocketed all the money when a shell burst near him and tore up his shelter. This is no more a case of religious faith than that of another soldier who thought that a radiograph photograph of his chest showing the enemy bullet which was afterwards successfully removed would make a gracious and appropriate *ex-voto* on the altar of a certain church at the front!

What we should consider are average manifestations—popular expressions and quiet, every-day testimonies. The special prayers called forth by the war seem to me fairly representative expressions of religious thought, and so also the sermons and addresses of army chaplains, and the relations between such chaplains and the men to whom they minister.

The Italian soldier to-day believes he is fighting a righteous war; even when he does not rise to philosophical conceptions of international rights or ethical ideals about the sanctity of pacts he feels, and feels very keenly, that he is battling against enemies who place brute force ahead of any other quality. The most popular war hymn among the troopers is "Fuori i Barbari," a song of determination against the barbarians who have not hesitated at mutilating children, violating women, bombarding cathedrals, and destroying art when the "necessities of war" in their opinion called for these.

But there is another powerful link which joins religion and country in the mind of the Italian soldier, and that link is the history of Italy. It was Christian Italy that took up the struggle of pagan Rome against barbarism, and in the age-old conflict, from Attila to the Turks at Lepanto, the leaders of the movement were almost always men in relation with or devoted to the Roman Church. There has grown up, therefore, a body of traditions about warriors and saints of which it would be difficult to say whether it is more intimately religious or more intensely Italian; and it is this superb body of history and tradition that is playing a decided influence in the war to-day.

It was at General Cadorna's suggestion that the office of army chaplain, which had been suppressed in the seventies, was re-established in the Italian army at the beginning of this war. At the head of such chaplains there is a field bishop, who has the rank of a major-general, and whose pastoral jurisdiction extends to wheresoever the military or naval forces of Italy may be—on the Alpine frontiers in the north, on the great ships which sail on the dangerous seas, in Albania or the Balkans. Incidentally I might say that the Waldensians have their own pastors and the Jews their rabbis.

These men, these representatives of religion in the army, do not preach God, but God and country; they remind the soldiers that God has been ever a loving Father to Italy, and some tell how every one of the hundred cities of the Kingdom has its special heavenly protector, its patron saint from time immemorial, who will join in their struggles. Are not the soldierly virtues of duty, discipline, and sacrifice, they ask, essentially Christian virtues? And though war is barbarous, may it not become righteous and even holy in the defense of right? Has not the communion of saints counted in its sacred company warriors and martial souls from Judas Maccabeus to Joan of Arc?

But the army chaplains also practice what they preach. It is said that there are over fifteen thousand priests in the Italian army serving as soldiers; and among the chaplains ten already have fallen on the fighting line under heroic circumstances, notably Father Delmonte, who was killed in the Trentino while defending the regimental flag of the famous IV Alpini, and the young priest who, when all the line officers of his battalion had fallen, thrice led the men in desperate counter-attacks on the enemy till he himself was killed.

Now let us read some of these soldiers' prayers, selecting a few from a rather large collection. Here is the "Sailors' Prayer," written by Antonio Fogazzaro, the late novelist, which has become official and is read on all ships of the Italian navy at sundown when the flag is lowered for the night:

"To thee, great and everlasting God, Lord of heaven and of the abysses of the sea, to whom the winds and the waves bend in obedience, we, men of the sea and of war, officers and soldiers of Italy, lift up our hearts from this sacred ship which our country has armed for battle. Save and exalt in its faith our nation, O Lord! Save and exalt our King. Give just glory and power to the flag of our country, command the waves and the tempests to serve her, and smite the hearts of the enemy with the fear of her. So order it in thy wisdom that she be ever defended by hearts stronger even than the armor which protects this ship, and give her victory always. Bless thou, O Lord, our distant homes and our loved ones; and during the coming night bless thou the repose of the people. And bless us also who for them are guarding the seas."

I have often seen soldiers reading from a small prayer-book of slim format, so that it could be slipped in and out of any pocket, however crowded, as soldiers' pockets are liable to be;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this is, if I may be permitted to use the word without disrespect, the most up-to-date prayer-book that a fighting man could desire, for it contains such "novelties" as "A Prayer in the Trenches," the "Prayer of the Aviator," and invocations to the patron saints of the infantryman, the artilleryman, and even of the military chauffeur.

It is entitled "With God, for Our Country," and the picture on its frontispiece shows Christ in a heavenly light accompanying an Italian infantryman up the steep sides of a mountain which looks much like the Carsic heights near Gorizia. The booklet lays emphatic stress on patriotic Christianity rather than on any religious views or dogmas; it insists on that faith which "comforted Dante in his exile," which gave a divine light "to the aged eyes of Galileo," and which showed the way to Columbus "in the darkness of the sea." The soldier is told that "in the furious impetus" of battle he must remember "the noble traditions of Latin gentility," and therefore must avoid being cruel towards his enemy, or offensive to his prisoners, or disrespectful towards any woman. He is reminded that, with the help of God, the nation is performing its duty of loving aid to the needy, and that therefore he should not worry about his dear ones at home, because the *Patria* and a thousand good citizens are surrounding them with sympathy and neighborly assistance.

The prayers themselves do not breathe a new peace, but rather the new war. A "Meditation" is introduced thus: "A pause between two battle symphonies in which cannons, machine guns, and rifles roared notes of death from hill to vale and from valley to mountain." The "Morning Prayer" begins with this descriptive preface: "It is not the sound of church bells, such as used to wake me from pleasant slumbers, nor the factory whistle which used to promise a day of useful labor or of study. It is the noise of battle which now arouses me from my scant repose to the tempestuous realities which surround me."

The "Aviator's Prayer" deserves being translated in its entirety: "Over the great spaces of the ether I spread my wings and go forth to discover where the enemy hideth. O Lord! who didst teach the birds their flight, send thou thine angelic hosts to protect me on this perilous aircraft. And if in carrying out the orders of my superiors my hand should become the unconscious instrument of thy justice, save it from being the cause of making the innocent pay for the sins of the guilty. Help me, I pray, to spread terror rather than death!"

As might be imagined, the protector of aviators must be sought among the angels. Even among the winged hosts of heaven are to be found, of course, martial spirits. Did not the Maccabees pray the Lord to send an angel to save Israel? Did not an angel appear to Joshua? And was it not the Archangel Michael, the winged warrior from heaven, who came with a flaming sword to St. Leo Magnus when that brave Pontiff went out to meet Attila, the Scourge of God? Of the other Archangels, Gabriel and Raphael are too tender and delicate of soul for battle service, but Michael, as the Angel of Justice, has always been a leader of hosts. Therefore he has become the patron saint of aviators, as St. Martin is that of the infantrymen, St. Barbara of the artillery soldiers, St. Maurice of the Alpine troops, and St. Christopher of the military chauffeurs.

The "Prayer in the Trenches" rightly begins like a "De Profundis;" it draws resemblances between the early Christians in the darkness of the catacombs and the Christian soldiers of to-day in their inhospitable dugouts; it asks for "patience during the long days and the interminable nights," for health in "the squalid dampness" of their earth shelter, and begs that the trench may not prove "a grave for the dead, but the sepulcher of men who will arise victoriously to glory."

The striking characteristic of this and other books of soldiers' prayers in Italy is the insistence, as I have said, on linking the promises and comforts of religious faith with the history and greatness of Italy.

Thus the sailor in the "Prayer Before Battle" turns to "Christ, our Lord, whom the glorious republics of Venice and Genoa, of Pisa and Amalfi, reverently saluted when their fleets sailed forth to distant shores to which they brought the light of civilization and faith." Even more stirringly patriotic in its historical references is "Our Country's Litany," reproduced in several camp prayer-books.

This Litany is in the usual liturgical form, with invocation and response, and might be called a summary statement of Italian history and tradition, as these few excerpts will show:

I. St. Peter, who didst found in Rome the Church of Christ.
R. Pray for us.

St. Leo Magnus, who didst stop Attila at the gates of the Eternal City. Pray for us.

St. Pius V, who didst summon the Crusaders to destroy Islam. Pray for us.

St. Benedict, who didst save Italic civilization from the barbarians. Pray for us.

St. Francis of Assisi, who didst restore good customs in wicked times. Pray for us.

Blessed Amadeus of Savoy, father of his children in war and famine. Pray for us.

St. Catherine of Siena, who didst bring peace among civil discords. Pray for us.

Then follows a direct appeal for Italy, with that marked historico-geographical note which seems a renaissance of the type of the ancient "Mariners' Litany" which Marco Polo's sailors recited on their adventurous voyages centuries ago:

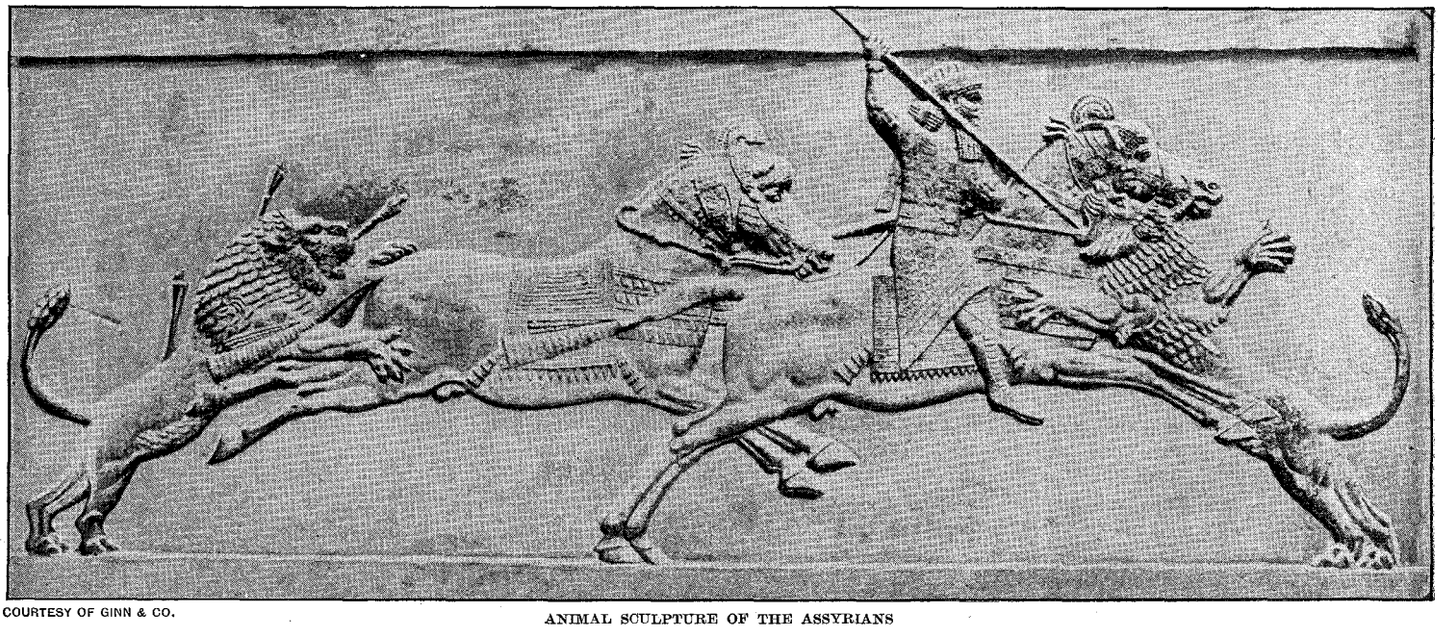
St. Ambrose, Patron of Milan. Protect Italy!
St. Antoninus, Patron of Florence. Protect Italy!
St. Francis de Paul, Patron of Calabria. Protect Italy!
St. Januarius, Patron of Naples. Protect Italy!
St. George, Patron of Genoa. Protect Italy!

And so on through a long list of patron saints of Italian cities.

These stirring allusions to the historic greatness of Italy as a nation bound together by a historically common religious faith and tradition have undoubtedly played a part in increasing the number of those intellectuals whose influence, as I have said, may have interesting effects on religious thought after the war. It is a very debatable question, however, whether such intellectual accessions to the ranks of believers will mean a gain in followers of the Pope, or merely, as in the case of French and Belgian Catholics, an increase in Catholicism. This would not involve at all a new "Reformation" or bring about schismatic ruptures. The war has shown that it is possible to believe in the Church Spiritual and practice its teachings, while taking exception to the political neutrality and claims of its Sovereign Pontiff. It would require too long an examination of facts to show that what seems a strange and almost violent contradiction, such as above set forth, is no contradiction at all. It must suffice here to point out that through this very distinction the number of men of a certain type in Italy who are turning to the aid and comfort of faith has increased, and that their number and character have also been influenced by the fact that the Italian Generalissimo, whom all Italians deeply and justly respect, is, and has always been, a finely spiritual man of quiet but strong religious convictions.

Over and above all these considerations, however, must be placed the unescapable spiritual effects which the drama we are witnessing must have upon thoughtful men. Whether we are believers or not, whether we belong to this or that sect, each passing day makes clearer to us—at least to us who are here and near—the meaning and potency of self-sacrifice and the essential fact of struggle as the basis of human progress. Here and to-day endurance, patience, suffering, and even martyrdom, appear as the tragic but unavoidable means by which ideals of righteousness and even of democracy can alone be solidly assured. If to-day, in a tremendous emergency in progressive Europe, love of country has displaced love of humanity, may it not be because, though we glibly talked about the finer life of the spirit, we had not really and intimately achieved it? If the war has shown anything, it is that our talk about civilization and humanity far exceeded our practice of it; and this is nearly as true of neutrals as of belligerents. May it not be that the soldier's formula of faith, "For God and our country," is really the highest offering which our Christianity to-day, when put to a severe test, can honestly and passionately offer, and that all else was largely verbal protestation and tinkling cymbals in the ease of peace? Yet who will claim that such formula of faith, less perfect though it may be than the plea for humanity, is an unworthy one when millions of men are suffering and dying for it to-day? Is it not written that no man can do more than lay down his life as a witness of the truth?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



COURTESY OF GINN & CO.

ANIMAL SCULPTURE OF THE ASSYRIANS

In the above representation of a lion hunt, says Dr. Breasted in the work which forms the subject of the following article by Mr. Roosevelt, "we have one of the best examples of Assyrian relief sculpture of the reign of Assurbanipal [grandson of Sennacherib, about 700 B.C., whose history is told by Isaiah, chapters xxxvi and xxxvii]. . . . The pathetic expression of suffering exhibited by some of these wonderful animal forms was a triumph of art which the Assyrian sculptor owed to a study of the superb lions and bulls of the exquisite old Babylonian seals of the age of Sargon I, two thousand years earlier"

THE DAWN AND SUNRISE OF HISTORY

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

WHEN the men who fought the Civil War were at school or college, the histories they studied treated of "antiquity" as being pre-eminently the flourishing time of the Romans and Greeks; Judea came just a little back of them; and what knowledge we had of Nineveh, Babylon, and Egypt was treated in condensed form as merely prefatory or introductory to the serious study of ancient times, which, for all except a very few erudite specialists, dealt only with Jews, Greeks, and Romans. Sennacherib, Nebuchadnezzar, and Pharaoh-Necho stood as vague but formidable figures just on the further side of the misty abyss in which all accurate knowledge was swallowed up.

The last two generations have seen such immense additions to our archæological and historical knowledge as completely to revolutionize our sense of values and proportions in this matter. We now know that the prehistory of man, during the period after he had become clearly human but before he had reached the lower levels of civilization or had learned to leave written records, covered a period of certainly two hundred thousand years, and probably twice as long. We have pushed the domain of actual history so far back into the past that Sennacherib and Nebuchadnezzar, together with the later Judean kings and the great prophets, stand about in the middle of the age covered by written records; the first rulers of whom we have clear knowledge beside the Nile and the Euphrates were separated by almost as long a period of time from the last Assyrian, Babylonian, and Egyptian sovereigns as is the period that divides these latter from us.

An immense amount of research has been necessary in order to develop these facts; and during recent years, up to the outbreak of the great war, the research has gone on with continually increasing activity and success. Monographs which are monuments of exhaustive scholarship have been written about almost every phase of this research. Moreover, a very few first-class writers have generalized on the whole subject, doing—what can be done only by men who to minute original knowledge add a wide grasp of generalities and a power of vivid narration—for these ancient monarchies what men of similar exceptional ability had already done for the more familiar portions of history; that is, these writers have attempted to give intelligent laymen the chance to see this pre-Jewish, pre-Greek, pre-Roman world in entirety of outline. Until recently the Frenchman Maspero was the man who had done most to popularize, without fictionizing, this extraordinarily interesting period of history—for Eduard Meyer has not been so accessible in popular form. But one of our own men, the distinguished Orientalist and Egyptologist, Professor James Henry Breasted, of the University of Chicago, has now produced the best book of its kind that has ever been written on the subject. His "Ancient Times: A History of the Early World,"[1] is written with the avowed purpose to be simple enough for use in high schools; but, perhaps for that very reason—inasmuch as the very best book for intelligent and well-grown boys is usually an uncommonly good book for grown-up men and women—his work is absorbingly interesting for every one who, without being an original student, is yet able to appreciate the tremendous drama of the ages which Mr. Breasted unfolds before our eyes.

The later stages of the prehistory of Europe include the period intervening between the last retreat northward of the glaciers—that is, the arrival of what were substantially modern physical conditions—and the beginning of recorded history in Greece. We can only guess, and that roughly, at the dates; but probably between ten thousand and five thousand years ago European man slowly passed out of the stage of mere savagery and achieved a cultivation far beyond that of our pre-Columbian Indians. He built permanent towns, which were often placed on piles in the lakes for safety. He erected huge monuments composed of rough stones weighing in some cases over a hundred tons. His tools were of stone, with ground edges, and included most of those in ordinary use by modern carpenters: axes, saws, chisels, drills, knives. He made pottery. He planted crops: barley and wheat for food, and flax which the women spun into cloth. He had domesticated sheep, goats, cattle, and perhaps swine; and he began to use oxen for the plow. There was some primitive commerce. But the people were not able by their own efforts to move further toward civilization; they remained without writing or the use of metals or ships for commerce; and history, the record of mankind by writing, did not begin in Europe, but in the "nearer Orient," round the eastern end of the Mediterranean. It was in Egypt and in hither Asia, between six thousand and five thousand years ago, that there occurred the slow and irregular transition between the prehistoric and historic epochs.

[1] Ancient Times: A History of the Early World. An Introduction to the Study of Ancient History and the Career of Early Man. By James Henry Breasted, Ph.D. Ginn & Co., Boston. $1.60.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The historic epoch opens along the Lower Nile and along the lower Euphrates in the flat plain—the Plain of Shinar—through which the Euphrates and Tigris enter the Persian Gulf. The latter region can conveniently, although not quite accurately, be known as Mesopotamia—its civilization later included the region to which this term may with narrower propriety be restricted.

Both of these regions are strips of fertile ground surrounded by desert. In Egypt the desert comes up on both sides to the narrow valley which can be irrigated from the Nile. The country at the mouth of the Euphrates and Tigris is part of what Mr. Breasted has christened the Fertile Crescent, which stretches in a curve from Palestine through Syria, into Mesopotamia, with barren highlands to the north and sheer desert to the south.

The rise of civilization in each of these two seats of ancient culture took place at about the same time, and quite independently, as far as our present knowledge enables us to judge. It is in Egypt that we get our first definite date in world history, for just 6,158 years ago, in 4241 B.C., the Egyptians devised and put into use the calendar which we use to-day.

At that time the Egyptian and the dweller in the Plain of Shinar beside the Euphrates had already begun to irrigate their fields, were raising crops and were tending flocks and herds. The Egyptian also about this time made the two discoveries or inventions which have done more for mankind than anything since the cultivation of food plants thousands of years previously and the discovery of fire tens of thousands of years previously. He invented writing, developing it out of the rude picture symbols common among various savage tribes, and devised ink and made writing material out of papyrus; and in consequence to this day we speak of paper, although our paper has long ceased to be made of a reed. He discovered, probably in the peninsula of Sinai, copper mines, began to use the copper first as an ornament and then as a tool and weapon, and thus introduced the age of metals. As these two discoveries were developed they marked the transition between barbarism and civilization. The advance thus made was infinitely more important than the advance made in our own time by the use of steam and electricity.

Some five thousand years ago in Egypt there grew up settled states where several millions of people were governed by one head; writing came into use; huge masonry buildings were erected with metal tools; and seagoing ships were sent across the Mediterranean. A wonderful outburst of energy took place, and with the building of the great Pyramids there began a phenomenal progress in governmental organization, in art, and in industry. Europe was still savage when Egypt thus entered on this marvelous period of achievement for civilization.

This pyramidal age of Egypt represents the first high civilization of which we have any record. In all human probability, it was the first high civilization that ever existed. It began some five thousand years ago. There was one king who ruled the whole land of Egypt, and there were many great nobles under him; there was a highly developed priesthood, and officials of all grades—judges who administered a written law, scribes, tax-gatherers, physicians, architects. The professions were not wholly differentiated, and were sometimes oddly combined—as witness Imhotep the Wise, the earliest known architect of stone buildings. Imhotep was the builder of the first stone pyramid, cut with copper tools out of limestone. We still have his portrait statue. He was reputed a very wise man indeed, and was a physician as well as an architect. In later ages his reputation grew constantly larger and more shadowy, until in the popular mind he became a god; and when the enterprising, inquisitive Greek soldiers and traders came to Egypt, about the time that the last independent Jewish kings were ruling in Jerusalem, they translated his name into Æsculapius and made him their own god of medicine. To this day doctors all over the world often designate their own profession, humorously or half seriously, by some term derived from the name of this grand vizier of a forgotten Egyptian king who built the first masonry pyramid, beside the Lower Nile, nearly fifty centuries ago. When he lived, our ancestors in northern and central Europe were squalid savages using weapons and tools of stone; the lion was a beast of dread in Italy and Greece, and herds of elephants wandered over Syria; the white man of Aryan speech was still a barbarian so rude that he was not even dangerous; Sicily was as unknown to civilized men as the two Americas and Australia were to Dante. Ages have passed; mighty empires have risen, perished, and passed utterly out of memory; civilization has gone forward and backward, upward and downward, in time and in space, until at the moment it covers most of the known world; the names of innumerable kings and heroes and sages have perished with their dust; and by a queer freak of time this one name has been preserved in the common parlance of civilized people throughout the globe.

On the walls of the tombs of the nobles there are yet visible carved and brightly painted scenes from the daily life of the period, showing its variegated work and pleasures. Mr. Breasted gives a picture of the villa of an Egyptian noble. It shows a dwelling in which the life was as refined and cultivated as in that of a great French noble of the early seventeenth century or a wealthy American slave-owner of the nineteenth.

Science had barely begun its career with the first development of astronomy, mathematics, and geography. But art was highly developed. The artists made wonderful portrait statues; and the architects of the great Pyramids, of the Sphinx, of the great halls and colonnades, did work at which modern ages still marvel.

To the pyramid-builders, the first kings of a great kingdom, succeeded a feudal society, in which great nobles ruled as in mediæval Europe. On the whole, these Egyptian lords who flourished two thousand years before our era were much further advanced in civilization than the European counts and barons were until at least after the year one thousand of our era. They had extensive libraries, and among their books are the most ancient of story books and the earliest "uplift" books, in which the sufferings of the poor and the humble are set forth and the effort is made to stir the hearts of the strong so that they shall be the protectors and not the oppressors of the weak. Much of the literature was religious; and there was poetry in praise of the king. The great nobles dug out for themselves wonderful cliff tombs. Their wealth was in lands and buildings and crops and cattle. But commerce had begun. The Egyptian ships traversed the eastern Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and the first ship canal was dug connecting the two bodies of water—a remarkable achievement which shows the vision, dense population, and industrial energy of the time.

Then came the period of greatest extension, the period that is now known as that of the Egyptian Empire. Egyptian civilization extended far up the Nile; the Red Sea and the adjacent shores were practically parts of the Pharaoh's territory; his fleets dominated the seas and coasts of the western end of the Mediterranean, and under successive conquering monarchs his armies penetrated to the upper Euphrates. By this time—in the earlier part of the second millennium B.C.—the horse had reached Egypt, doubtless from Mesopotamia, where he had only recently appeared from mountainous inland Asia and had been named "ass of the mountains" by the puzzled donkey-drivers of Babylonia.

During the greatest days of the Empire, when mighty conquerors like Thutmose III led hither Asia captive, the armies were composed of native Egyptians. They were thoroughly organized and were composed of archers and spearmen, with, instead of cavalry, a mass of light chariots, in one of which the king himself often fought. The most famous of all early battle pictures is that series of sculptures in which Rameses II is shown in his chariot fight with the Hittites. Some of the queens of this period were almost as imperious and masterful as the foremost kings—a point of resemblance with the European centuries which saw Elizabeth, Christina, Maria Theresa, and Catherine.

There was one remarkable interlude, the reign of the reforming idealist Ikhnaton—a man born three thousand years too soon. Naturally his character has a special fascination for Professor Breasted. He built himself a new city, and the art he patronized was freed from the hard conventionality of most Egyptian art. The studio of one of his chief sculptors has been discovered, and the sculptures of this and other artists, the statuettes and portrait heads of king and queen and queen mother, seem half late Athenian, half Parisian, in their appeal of human friendliness and of charm and delicate refinement.

But Egypt's days were numbered. There were warrior kings—mighty temple builders and monument makers—who were yet to come. But these, the last Egyptian conquerors,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

largely employed foreign mercenaries to do their fighting. The native Egyptians had become pacifists, whose women did not raise their boys to be soldiers; and they fell, as under such conditions every race is surely bound to fall.

Meanwhile the Mesopotamian kingdoms were rising to splendor and power. The earliest dwellers in the lower Plain of the Two Rivers, in the land of Sumer and Akkad, were the so-called Sumerians, a strange people whose speech was neither Aryan nor Semitic, and of whose ethnic kinship we know nothing. They early developed a civilization much like that of the Egyptians before the pyramid age. They invented writing in cuneiform characters and a system of organized warfare based on a phalanx of shield-bearing spearmen, and they tilled the irrigated soil, carried on the beginning of commerce by means of river boats and donkey carts, and were divided into small city kingdoms. Nomad Semitic tribes came in, fought with the Sumerians and with one another, mingled with the Sumerians, imposed their language upon them, and adopted and developed their culture. About the time that the age of the pyramids closed in Egypt these Semites of the Plain of the Two Rivers developed their first great ruler and conqueror, Sargon—the first of lines of similar conquerors who dwelt in the land for many hundreds of years. One of these conquerors was the great lawgiver—perhaps, rather, the great law codifier—Hammurapi, who lived four thousand years ago, but whose laws are in some important respects abreast of those of portions of southern and eastern Europe to-day. He was the ruler of Babylon.

Centuries later the more northern of these dwellers on the banks of the Two Rivers wrested the primacy from Babylon, and under the name of Assyrians became the most cruel and most dreaded conquerors the ancient world had yet known. From the cities of Assur and Nineveh, on the Tigris, the Assyrian kings conquered east and west, south and north. They subjected Babylon, they marched to the Mediterranean, conquered the Semitic and Hittite states of Syria, and finally conquered Egypt itself. They used iron weapons and employed battering-rams in the siege of cities. They were almost as remarkable in arts as in arms, and the stone slabs on which they recorded their feats in war and in the chase present most vivid and dramatic pictures.

Finally, this great and cruel Assyrian Empire was overthrown and crushed by the Medes, with the aid of the revolted Babylonians; and Chaldean Babylon saw a last revival of power, reaching a height of splendor in art, wealth, and successful war which she had not before known. It was the Babylonian King, Nebuchadnezzar, who destroyed Jerusalem—as Damascus and Israel and many other city kingdoms had already been destroyed by the Assyrian conquerors, Sargon II, Sennacherib, Shalmaneser, Assurbanipal.

Then, in her turn, Chaldean Babylon fell before the Persians; a generation later Egypt likewise fell; and with another generation we get down to the clash between Persia and Greece. When the name of Marathon is reached, we feel that we are on familiar, almost on modern, ground. Before this happened the Persians had done one thing of incalculable moment. They had restored the Hebrews to Palestine, and had therefore aided in leaving to the world the priceless legacy of the Old and the New Testaments and the Christian religion itself.

Long before this time civilization had begun in Europe. Before Hammurapi codified and published the laws for the better government of the irrigation farmers who clustered around the "dobe" cities of the lower Euphrates, while the Egyptian kings and barons were beginning to abandon the practice of pyramid-building and to carve their tombs in the rim-rock of the desert, the Ægean civilization was rising and flourishing in Greece and Crete and on the coasts of Asia Minor. The impetus to this civilization was given by Egypt; as Mr. Breasted says, Egypt stood to the Europe of that day as Europe has stood to barbarous lands during the last few centuries. Crete led the march of Ægean civilization, and it led it as an outpost of the Orient. By the beginning of the second millennium B.C. the Cretans had become a highly civilized people, and their kinsmen on the continents of Europe and Asia had built cities such as Mycenæ and Troy. The Ægeans were in the age of bronze. They developed a wonderful art and architecture, and invented or developed a peculiar writing; they carried on an extended commerce. The lords and ladies, the upper classes in the cities, led an astonishingly free and modern life, and in their palaces they had bath-rooms and sanitary drainage such as were not dreamed of by our own squalid European ancestors of the "age of faith" three thousand years later.[1]

But the curse of every ancient civilization was that its men in the end became unable to fight. Materialism, luxury, safety, even sometimes an almost modern sentimentality, weakened the fiber of each civilized race in turn; each became in the end a nation of pacifists, and then each was trodden under foot by some ruder people that had kept that virile fighting power the lack of which makes all other virtues useless and sometimes even harmful.

By the middle of the second millennium the barbarous Achæans and Dorians had begun to press in on the Ægean world, and by the end of the millennium they had completely conquered it, had destroyed the Ægean civilization, and had imposed their own language on the conquered people. The land relapsed into barbarism. Many of the fleeing Ægeans pressed south across the Mediterranean and helped to shatter the failing Egyptian Empire. One such tribe, the Philistines, settled in and gave their name to Palestine, where they fought with the Canaanites, Amorites, Israelites, and other Semitic tribes.

Slowly the barbarous Greeks, the Hellenes, began to erect their own civilization on the ruins of the civilization they had wrecked. They were warriors and pirates, living in the iron age. It was not until somewhere near 800 B.C. that they began to move rapidly forward. They borrowed and greatly improved the Phœnician alphabet. They turned from piracy to commerce, and colonized along the coasts and in the islands from the Black Sea to the Spanish Peninsula. They received and developed from Asia Minor the science of coinage. They began to develop their own art, and in a few centuries brought it to a pitch of perfection not only far beyond what had ever before been reached, but in certain lines beyond anything that has since been achieved by any race.

When we reach the days of Darius and Miltiades, of Xerxes and Themistocles, we have long passed the dawn and even the sunrise of history, and are in the bright light of day. Indeed, the next few centuries are more modern than anything we come across in the thousand years following the death of Marcus Aurelius. At least one idyl of Theocritus and most of Horace are as modern as Molière or Turgenev or Pope. Pericles, Demosthenes, Timoleon, Cicero, Pliny, Cæsar, Trajan, are men who, whether as friends or enemies, would understand and be understood by Alexander Hamilton, John Hampden, Webster, Burke, Guizot, Cavour, Bismarck, and Washington.

All serious students of history, whether boys and girls or men and women, need to learn about Greece and Rome from the point of view which Professor Breasted presents, and not as their history has usually been epitomized. But the outlines of the story are far more familiar than the outlines of that half of the "History of the Early World" dealing with "Ancient Times"—to use the heading and sub-heading of Professor Breasted's book—which concern the man of Sumer and Akkad and the desert nomad who overcame him, the Egyptian and the Chaldean, the Hittite and the Ægean, the architects of the pyramids and temples beside the Nile, and the builders of the hanging gardens of Babylon and the palaces of Nineveh, the armed hosts of Sesostris and Tiglath Pileser, and the shipmasters who sailed to Crete or to the land of Punt.

Recently not a few of our educators have been advocating that in our public schools the study of science should be pushed at the expense of the study of man. If, as the formalized classicists have insisted, the study of man means merely the study of Latin and Greek speech formations and a sentimental and conventional admiration of some of the first-class things in English literature, there is not very much to be said for it from the standpoint of universal use for students. But if the study of man is to be taken seriously, and to be presented with absorbing interest, as Professor Breasted presents it, then it should occupy the foremost place in the curriculum of our schools and colleges, and in the recreative study which hard-working, well-informed, cultivated men and women find essential in after life.

[1] The successive changes in race, empire, and civilization around the Mediterranean and in hither Asia are made clear by the admirable maps in Mr. Breasted's book.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

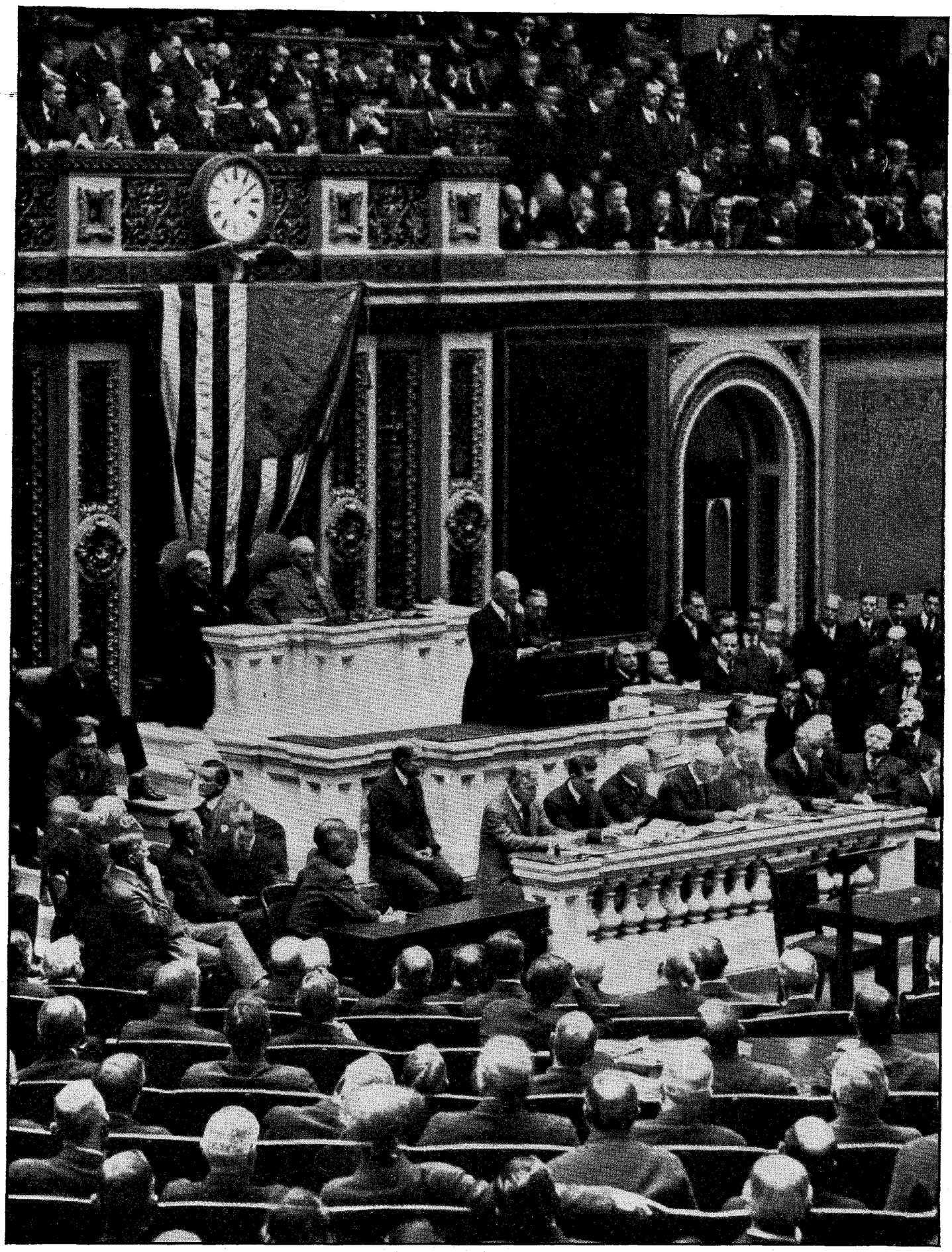
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED

COURTESY OF GINN & CO.

A LIFELIKE PORTRAIT-STATUE OF AN EGYPTIAN PYRAMID-BUILDER BY AN "OLD MASTER" WHO LIVED 5,000 YEARS AGO

This picture, which is reproduced from a recently published book, Dr. James H. Breasted's "Ancient Times: A History of the Early World," shows the sculptured portrait bust of King Khafre, builder of the Second Pyramid of Gizeh (next in size to the Great Pyramid). "More lifelike portraits have never been produced by any age," says Dr. Breasted. The statue was carved in an excessively hard stone called diorite. The falcon with protecting wings outstretched is a symbol of the god Horus. King Khafre flourished about 2900 B.C. The head of the Great Sphinx, near the Second Pyramid, Dr. Breasted states, is also a portrait of this King. See article by Theodore Roosevelt in this issue

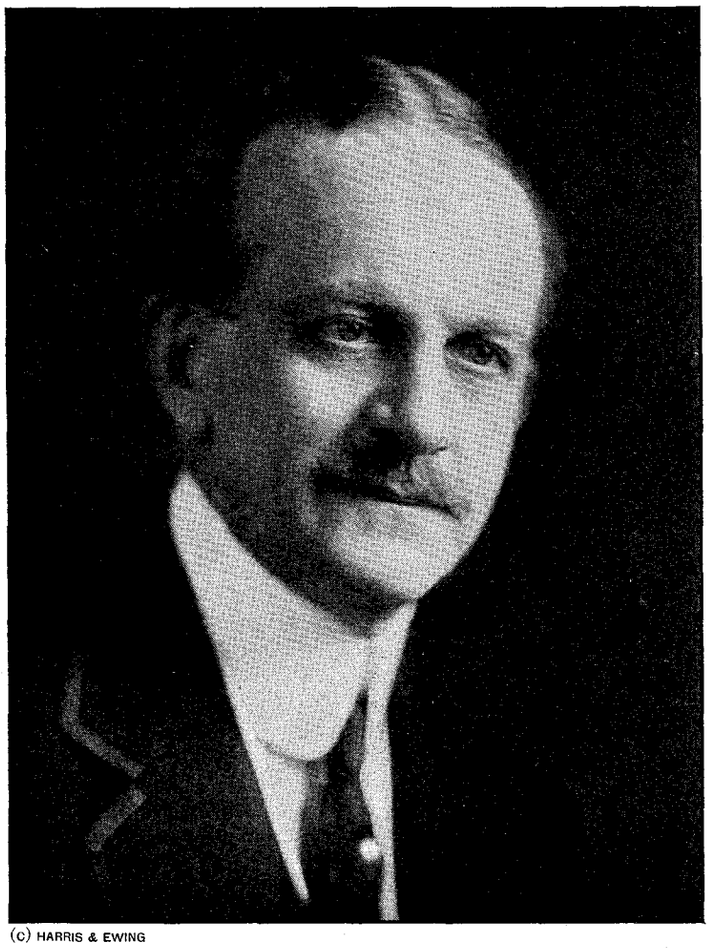
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSING CONGRESS ON SEVERING OUR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Behind the President, who is standing at the desk, sits Speaker Clark, and at his side, with folded arms, Vice-President Marshall. Above the clock the Press Gallery is crowded with Washington representatives of newspapers throughout the country; and in the foreground are members of Congress. This historic scene must be regarded as one of the great moments in the life of the Nation, and one that gives satisfaction to all patriotic Americans. The address was delivered in the chamber of the House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington on February 3

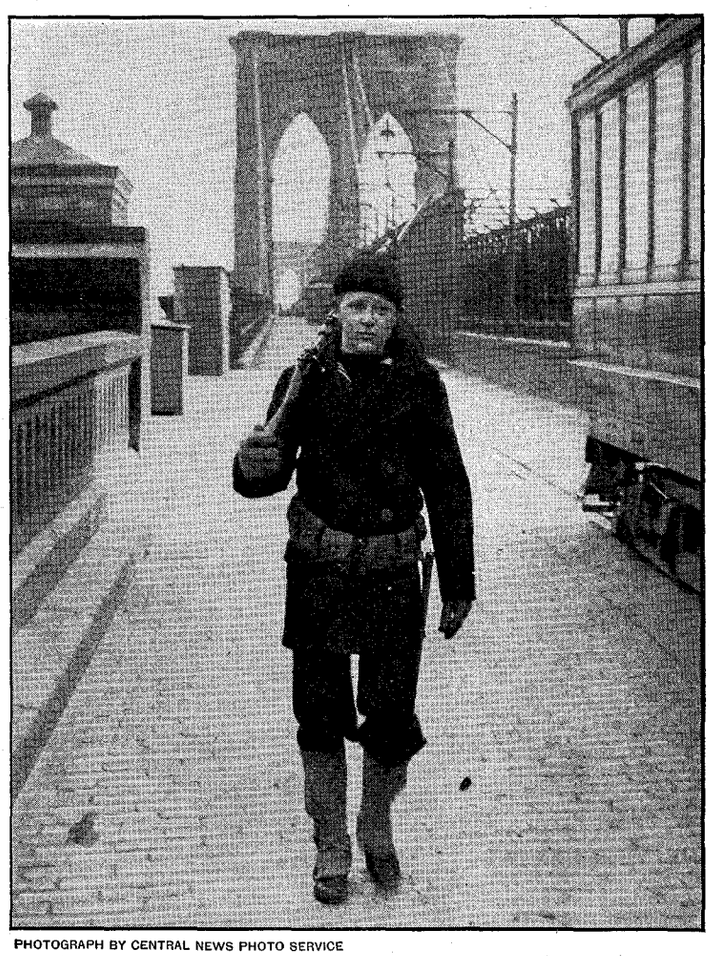
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



(c) HARRIS & EWING

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF, LATE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

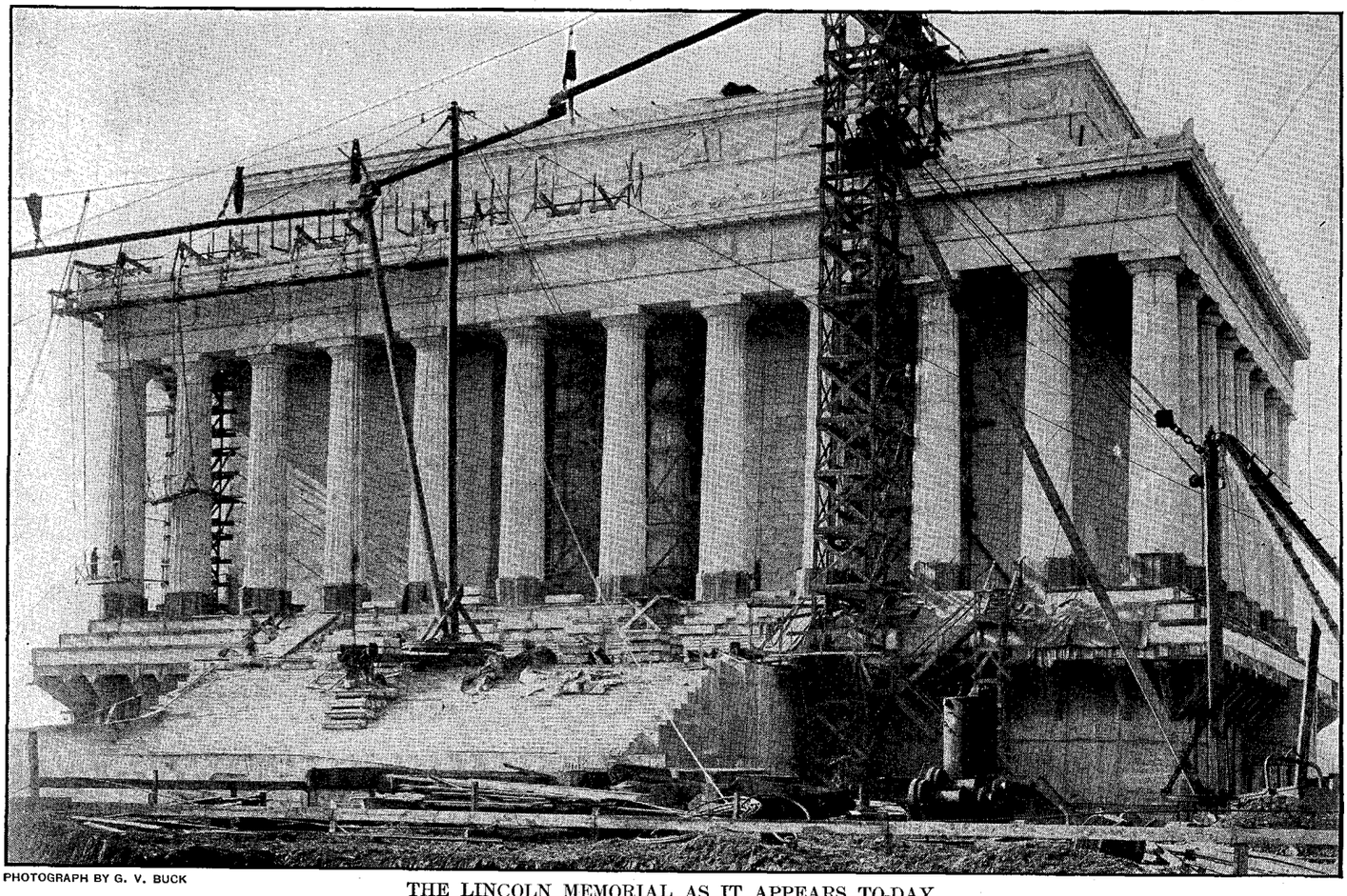
The crisis in the relations of the United States and Germany has resulted in the dismissal of the German Ambassador. He had represented Germany in this country since 1908



PHOTOGRAPH BY CENTRAL NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

GUARDING NEW YORK CITY'S BRIDGES AGAINST POSSIBLE PLOTS OR VIOLENCE

The picture shows a member of the Naval Militia on guard at the Brooklyn Bridge on February 4, when, as a result of a conference between the State and city authorities after the announcement of our break with Germany, the patrolling of the great spans that cross the East River at New York City began



PHOTOGRAPH BY G. V. BUCK

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY

This building, designed on the lines of a Greek temple, is, as will be seen by the above photograph, well on its way to completion. When finished it will be an impressive addition to the architectural embellishments of Washington, as well as a fitting memorial to the great President whose birthday has been celebrated this week

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICAN MANNERS

BY A LAME MAN

THE intelligent foreigner who visits these shores is wont to complain of a painful lack of the smaller amenities of life, especially in respect to the manners of those whose duty it is to give him some form of service in return for a financial equivalent. He finds that he is hustled on and off of street cars and subways, and that those who wait upon him in shops are too often supercilious and indifferent; and he wonders whether this does not result from a need on the part of the guard or shopman to proclaim himself as "just as good as anybody else," being, in short, a sort of Declaration of Independence.

The facts undoubtedly are as he finds them, and it may be that he is right, in a superficial way, in the cause which he assigns to them. But those of us who have had occasion to study the matter a little more deeply are inclined to agree with the writer of an article entitled "Manners in a Democracy" which was recently published in The Outlook. He concluded that "the typical American has the root of good manners in himself."

I personally have had the fortune—not wholly bad, since it has taught me this lesson—to be on crutches for a considerable time, and from this point of vantage to observe the treatment accorded to the less fortunate members of society, or at least to any one in apparent or real trouble. The result of my observations has been so cheering that I have become convinced of the truth of the fact that, no matter what appears on the surface, the American of every class has indeed kindliness of heart, which is the root of good manners. No more for me is the "Step lively, please," of the subway guard or the street car conductor. In its place is "Take your time, don't hurry," as I get on or off. And other evidences of consideration which I meet are so common that I long ago fell into the habit of looking, each time that I left my house, to see what especial manifestation of kindliness I should encounter. It is not too much to say that on no single day for many months have I been disappointed in meeting some evidence of thoughtful consideration from a complete stranger. Sometimes it is only the courteous fellow-traveler who moves up to give me a seat by the door, sometimes it is a kindly old gentleman who insists on seeing me across a street which I have crossed a hundred times by myself; it has even been a cabman who has offered to carry me across a street gratis. But always there is something which shows the innate kindliness of the "man in the street" and sends me home with a glow about my heart.

I have collected a great store of examples of this kindliness, but I shall give only one—first because it is peculiarly typical, and next because it shows how completely the spirit of chivalry survives in every-day life. I was coming down from a baseball match at the Polo Grounds in New York one summer afternoon, and about a quarter past six landed on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street at the moment when the large shops in that neighborhood were pouring forth their swarms of employees, most of whom were quite clearly of alien birth. I wanted to take a street car, but as I stood by the track one after another came up only to be filled by a scrambling mob which paid no slightest attention to the man on crutches waiting to find a place, till I turned in despair back to the sidewalk to wait till the rush should pass. Suddenly there stepped up to me two young men, most evidently American to the soles of their shoes, one of them so angry that I thought I must have done something to enrage him. "Want to get on a car?" he almost snarled. "Yes," said I in my most conciliatory tone, hoping to turn aside the wrath to come. "You don't stand much chance here." "Oh," said I, "that doesn't matter; I'm in no hurry. I'll wait till the crowd has passed." "Well, if you are in a hurry I'll punch some of these people in the eye and *put* you on."

That was absolutely the purest spirit of chivalry. Lancelot or Galahad, when they went about redressing the wrongs of distressed maidens, did no more than that young man offered to do. Sir Thomas Malory has endowed them with a stately language, as against the East Side vernacular employed by my would-be rescuer, but the spirit which would engage him in a street fight to put an entirely strange cripple on a street car was just as fine as that of the Knights of the Round Table, and it was displayed by a young man—he looked as though he might have been a clerk in a banker's office or something of the sort—who was as completely American as it was possible to be.

Is there not something in the heritage of freedom which we enjoy that engenders such a spirit? I remember once walking in the streets of Milan with a distinguished Italian musician who had resided many years in New York, when something occurred to ruffle that gentleman's temper. Stopping short in his tracks, he brandished his fist in the air, and in his broken English exclaimed, "I t'ank God that I am not an Italian! I t'ank God that I am an American! I never knew what it was to respect myself or to respect other people until I came to America." Does not the freedom of opportunity, which is about all that our freedom means—for nobody is at liberty to do as he likes here more than in England, for instance—combined with the social equality which we enjoy at least theoretically, serve to give a self-respect which makes the American more considerate of others? Certainly my observations would seem to indicate this.

Rudeness to a lame man is not common, but I have met with enough of it to generalize, at least in a tentative way; and the result of what I have observed, in New York City at any rate, where I live, has been that where I have met with rudeness, in the great majority of cases it has come from three classes that have never enjoyed entire freedom: American women, newly arrived Germans, and Jewish immigrants. Of course I mean by this not deliberate, intentional rudeness, but the kind which comes from disregard of the comfort and welfare of other people. Women in this country have been pampered, but have not had the responsibility that comes with equality. As to the Germans, The Outlook, in the spring of 1914, quoted a distinguished statesman of that nation as saying, "Thank God we have no representative government!" And the whole basis of German *Kultur* is the denial of personal rights, while the rudeness of German crowds is a matter of common knowledge to every one who has spent very much time in that country. The history of the Jew is too well known to need comment. But the Jew who has been a few generations in this country, as many of us know, usually loses those unlovely traits which too often mark the newcomer, and the same is true of the Germans who have been long established here. No one who has seen the American woman as she has married abroad can have failed to recognize that she is the most adaptable of human beings, and with the same rights which steady her husband and brother she will surely gain the thoughtfulness which she now seems to lack.

Some women themselves perceive this limitation of their sex. I happened to be, some time ago, in a large crowd of women who were moving from one room into another. I was jostled and pushed about so that I was in some danger of being knocked down, so I worked my way to the side of the passage, and, getting my back against the wall, stopped until the rush should pass by. In decided irritation I remarked, in no suppressed tone, to the person who was with me, "There is nothing under God's heaven that is so rude as a crowd of women." A lady of my acquaintance who was passing turned and came back, saying, "I heard what you said, Mr. Lame Man, and I am sorry to say that it is true."

I do not mean to imply that I have never received kindnesses from Jews, Germans, or women. Heaven forbid that I should be so misunderstood! But I do mean that, among the very considerable number of exceptions to the politeness with which I have met as a rule, a distinct and noticeable majority are to be found in the three categories that I have named.

I heard a story the other day which does not bear on American manners, but it is so good an example of the good manners that spring from kindness of heart that I may perhaps be pardoned for telling it.

In a New England city there lives a gentlewoman of very modest means, partly blind and very deaf, but with such an active mind and so vital an interest in what goes on to-day that many distinguished men are proud to number themselves among her friends. She was very deeply moved by the Somme drive,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and decided to write and express her sympathy to King George of England, King Albert of Belgium, the Czar, and President Poincaré. In due course of time there arrived at her dwelling a large square envelope bearing the royal arms of England and containing a letter from Lord Stamfordham, King George's private secretary. This letter acknowledged the receipt of her own, and thanked her, in his Majesty's name, for the sympathy which she had expressed. The following week there arrived a long envelope bearing the royal arms of Belgium, and conveying a message from King Albert similar to that from King Edward. It is difficult to imagine two more admirable exhibitions of good manners than these.

Perhaps I may be permitted one more anecdote because it seems to me so very characteristic. I was present at a small dinner given to a distinguished German artist who was visiting this country not long ago. There were seven other men at the table besides the guest of the evening, most of whom were pro-Ally, and two or three of whom had written much on that side of the question, and so were thoroughly up on the arguments for both sides. During the dinner the German said, "Is it permitted to talk politics?" "Certainly," was the answer. Whereupon he launched forth upon an extended exposition of the German side of the case, the others present politely assenting to whatever he might say with a courteous "Yes?" or "Indeed?" till he had exhausted the subject, and talk drifted in other directions. Not a word had been said to contradict the gentleman or to show that what he said was neither welcome nor believed. As I rode home that evening I said to myself, "That is the best exhibition of good manners I almost ever saw." The great artist had been our guest, and nothing must be said to show him the slightest discourtesy, no matter how high feelings ran upon the subjects he was discussing.

Not long afterwards I described the scene to an American who had taken his Ph.D. degree in a German university and had married a German wife, and so was peculiarly well fitted to appreciate it at its true value. He leaned forward and laid his hand upon my arm, saying, "My dear sir, *that* is American *Kultur*."

A MUTED MESSAGE

BY LOUEEN PATTEE

ALL the world loves a lover, and, having reached the years when my love affairs are chiefly those of other people, I confess I was deeply touched that day when young Lieutenant von Ullrichstein came to intrust his heart's inmost treasure to my keeping. We are so surfeited with romances of American gold burnishing up impoverished European titles that it at least has the spice of variety to know of the reverse happening, or nearly happening, now and then, though I grant it may be the exception that proves the rule.

I knew his story well. It happened some years ago, when Muriel Lee had been spending the summer with me in Munich. Muriel was the typical American girl, tall and lithe and irresistibly good to look upon; she was, however, a little nobody, in spite of her air, and really of no particular depth or intellectuality. But her dark eyes had lights in them that mirrored immeasurable deeps, and her smile made you forget everything but sunshine and song. Besides, she was not even rich; her portion was nothing more than the moderate comfort that is called abundance in an insignificant Western town. Unfortunately, she was the only child of doting parents. I say unfortunately, because she resented a sense of duty that deprived her of the untrammeled freedom that most of her friends enjoyed. That summer with me in Munich was an exceptional hiatus in a European trip while her parents were taking the cure at Marienbad, a boredom which Muriel had rebelled against with all the strength of her sound young body.

We had gone up to the mountains for an outing, and, after visiting the royal castles, we had lingered on in Hohenschwangau to invite our souls. The last evening we had just finished our supper under the trees by the little gem-like lake when Karl von Ullrichstein drove up with his mother. I had not seen them for some months, and when her Excellency requested the pleasure of our company for the evening it was like an invitation to Court; it was practically a command.

That evening settled the fate of Karl von Ullrichstein, as he afterwards told me. I suspected nothing at the beginning. I had seen men captivated by Muriel before, and escape without a scar. During the next six weeks, however, his plans coincided miraculously with ours, and it finally ended by her Excellency inviting us out to their castle in the mountains, an ancestral domain that would have conquered any American girl of romantic imagination; and before Muriel had gone to join her parents at Marienbad, to start on her homeward way, he had declared himself, only to be rejected with her positive assertion that her parents would never permit it. Undaunted, he had followed her to Marienbad, and had in courtly European fashion asked the father for Muriel's hand; whereupon Muriel's mother grew hysterical and Muriel's father remained obdurate, unmoved by the fame and honor and social prestige, in addition to vast wealth, which the one son and heir of the house of Ullrichstein inherited, besides being an exemplary young fellow on his own account. They objected on principle to international marriage, and Muriel was rescued from impending doom and taken home for safe-keeping.

Karl von Ullrichstein was persistent notwithstanding, and even spent three months in America the following year. What transpired I do not know, but he came back to Munich exultant, feeling that he had won her, and confident that in time he would overcome her parents' objections, too. However, six months later, after showing me a letter from her which was a final negative beyond doubt, he said good-by to me before starting off to the Orient for a year.

He returned to Munich on the very eve of the war, and I did not see him before he marched off to the front at the head of his regiment. During the first year of the war I had had occasional cards from him from the trenches; several times I had sent little presents to him for his men, and I had written him when his mother died unexpectedly.

And suddenly he was standing before me, back from the front on a brief furlough; his handsome young face was bronzed and aged and haggard, stamped with that grim solemnity that chokes the futile question in one's throat. Without preliminaries, he began unburdening his heart.

"You will not misunderstand me, I know, when I tell you what I am going to. In these days of inexorable finalities artificialities can be done away with. I want to send a message to Muriel by you, for I do not believe it will offend her. Will you take it when you return? Tell her, though I have tried to forget her, she has remained the one great illuminating experience in my life, and when—if—I fall—my last thought will be of her.

"And one thing more I wish to ask you, and you must tell me frankly what you advise. You know my mother left me a large inheritance that I can dispose of as I will. Would it be acceptable—do you think it would be in any way disagreeable—to Muriel, if I left it to her? I have thought it might make her freer, might perhaps enable her, to marry the man of her choice."

I confess that I was bewildered by the unheard-of question. I could only commend his faithful devotion and refuse to have anything to do with the matter.

"That is strictly confidential," he went on. "I know you will not betray me. But when you go back you will tell her what she has meant to me?"

A brief farewell, and I stood listening to his saber clanking down the steps.

A few months later I returned to America to find Muriel satisfactorily, if somewhat prosaically, married to a man of her mother's choice in her own home town. The message I did not deliver, but stored it away in the deep recesses of my memory.

And Karl von Ullrichstein and his bequest? I know nothing of either. Perhaps both have ceased to exist.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of February 7, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Basing Foreign Policy on Facts.
Reference: Pages 223, 224.
Questions:

1. What does The Outlook mean and imply by saying that "it is to liberals that the world must look for the abolition of war if its abolition is ever accomplished"? Are all non-liberals advocates of war? 2. What hope is there ever for peaceful international relations if, as The Outlook says, "there are objections to *any plan* which proposes a substitute for war as a means of settling international controversies"? 3. Can you give several reasons why partisan spirit exhibits itself vigorously whenever almost any important measure is under consideration in our Congress? 4. Were Washington and Lincoln living, what atttude do you think they would take toward universal military training, the League to Enforce Peace, and Germany's latest U-boat declaration? Be sure you have reasons for the statements you make. 5. On what grounds may it be considered the duty of the United States to join with other nations in attempting to secure universal justice and universal peace?

II—FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Topic: The Japanese Crisis.
Reference: Page 220.
Questions:

1. Explain the composition of the Japanese Parliament. How do its members get their positions? 2. What is meant by the two-party system? What countries have such a system? What ones do not? 3. Can you give the leading facts about the relations between China and Japan since 1905? 4. What countries do and what ones do not have responsible government? 5. How has The Outlook explained why there should be lack of confidence in the Japanese Ministry? 6. What is meant by "the yellow press"? What is its function? What countries are free from it? 7. For what reasons does it seem certain that the ultimate outcome of the present Japanese crisis "must be in the direction of more popular government"?

III—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Mr. Poindexter and the Postmasters.
Reference: Pages 219, 220.
Questions:

1. What is the merit system? The spoils system? Give several arguments upholding both of these systems. 2. What are our present civil service regulations? 3. Do you think the President ought to be prohibited from removing officers except for good cause? Ought the consent of the Senate to be required in all cases of removal? Reasons.

B. Topic: Taxes.
Reference: Page 226.
Questions:

1. Why do Americans pay so little attention to the assessment of taxes? What does this lead to? 2. Would or would it not be better if all of our towns, cities, States, and our Nation were prohibited from going into debt? Reasons. 3. In your opinion, which of the expenditures of Congress mentioned are good and necessary? which bad and unnecessary? Discuss. 4. Compare the British and the American methods of government finance. Do you think The Outlook's conclusions as to these two methods are sound? Reasons. 5. What is a budget system? For what reasons have we not a National budget system? 6. Do you think Congress should establish such a system? Why or why not? 7. Are you going to urge your Congressman and your Senator to agitate a National budget system?

IV—LOCAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Not a Twice-Told Tale.
Reference: Page 219.
Questions:

1. What is the National Guard? What is our National army? 2. What are the requirements of the Hay Law? 3. What is our present military problem? How would you solve it? 4. What is meant by "the divided control of our military establishment"? 5. What reasons have you for advocating or not advocating universal military training?

B. Topic: Experimenting with Children.
Reference: Pages 224, 225.
Questions:

1. Are you content with the way in which public and private schools in America are training boys and girls? It is easy to say "No." What statements are you willing to vouch for publicly? 2. If the results of our educational system are pronouncedly unsatisfactory, who is to blame? Be careful. 3. Many contend that the study of history is more important for a nation's welfare than any other subject. What is your opinion as to this? Reasons. 4. Were you to present a curriculum of studies for our schools, what present subjects would you omit? Why? What ones would you substitute and add? Why? 5. Some maintain that about ninety per cent of those now teaching should be excluded from the teaching profession. Using your own experience as a basis, what is your opinion?

V—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. War between nations is just as indefensible as dueling between individuals. 2. All progress springs from independent thinking. 3. Our public and private schools are instruments for the prevention of original thinking.

VI—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(Define accurately the following words and expressions. All of them are found in The Outlook for February 7, 1917.)

Political capital, political party, jingoes, partisan spirit, theology, entangling alliances, civil service, spoils system, taxes, bonds, budget, militia, mobilization, education, culture, civilization.

If You Need Bran

Don't eat clear bran.

Make it part of a breakfast dainty. Then you'll enjoy it.

In Pettijohn's the bran is hidden in luscious flakes of wheat.

Bran is a daily need with most folks, for its laxative effects. When you learn its results you will not go without it.

Get it in this ever-welcome dish.

Pettijohn's

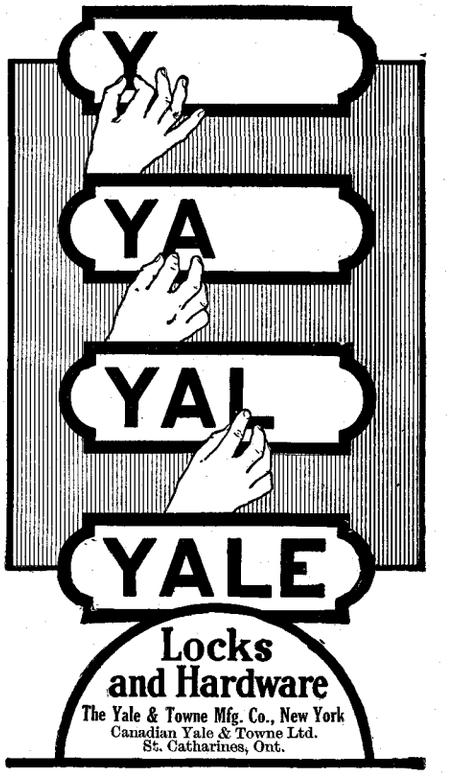
Rolled Wheat—25% Bran

A breakfast dainty whose flavory flakes hide 25 per cent unground bran. **Pettijohn's Flour**—75 per cent fine patent flour with 25 per cent bran flakes. Use like Graham flour in any recipe. Both sold in packages only.

(1493)

NEW METHOD EXPERT ACCOUNTING

BOOKKEEPERS! Get out of the rut! Become a Certified Public or Factory Cost Accountant. Go into business for yourself. Demand for trained experts exceeds supply. Now for first time in correspondence course you can obtain same personal individual instruction as in residence schools. Our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; have more business than they can handle. Learn at home in spare time by our easy system. Write for new free booklet and Special Offer.
Universal Business Institute, 16 Madison Ave., New York



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

After Meals—*Billiards!*

Of all the hours in the day the "Billiard Hour" is best. Then fathers and mothers gather with their happy brood around the Brunswick Carom or Pocket Table, now the life of thousands of homes.

Dull care vanishes when Billiards starts, and sport is king till bedtime comes.

For parties, holidays and leisure hours—for health and happiness—*your home needs billiards.*

BRUNSWICK HOME BILLIARD TABLES

Live cushions, true angles, fast ever-level bed—on Brunswick Tables your skill will triumph best.

Beautifully built of rare mahogany and oak—lifetime construction and scientific playing qualities.

A Size and Style for Every Home

"Quick Demountables" can be set up easily and folded away in a closet when not in use.

"Baby Grand" and "Regulation Grand" for homes with a spare room, basement, loft or private billiard room.

Cues, Balls, Etc., Free

You can enjoy the delights of Carom or Pocket Billiards every day without incessant expense. There is nothing to buy but the table—we include a High Class Brunswick Playing Outfit Free.

Write Today for Color Catalog

Low prices, easy terms, and home trial offer all explained in our handsome billiard book and catalog—"Billiards—The Home Magnet."

It pictures all tables in actual colors, shows photos of homes like yours with letters from Brunswick owners that will show you the endless amusement you are missing.

Get this book by return mail free. Send today.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMPANY
Dept. 47V, 623-633 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

Send Your Address For Catalog

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. (726)
Dept. 47V, 623-633 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

Send free, postpaid, a copy of your billiard book and color catalog—
"Billiards—The Home Magnet"
and tell about your home trial offer.

NAME.....

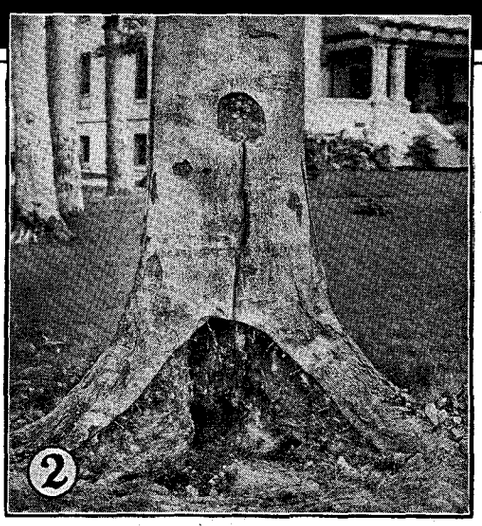
ADDRESS.....

.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tree "patching" cannot

A crude cement patch—ineffective and injurious.



Cement patch removed—showing extensive and neglected decay.

THE *tree is a living organism;* it breathes, assimilates food, has a real circulation. Its normal condition *is health,* but it is subject to disease and decay just as any other living thing.

As with one's body or one's teeth, the tree responds only to that treatment which is in scientific accordance with Nature's laws.

The physician, the surgeon, or the dentist requires years of patient study, plus the intuitive skill born of ripe experience, before he is equipped to obtain successful results. This is also exactly true in Tree Surgery. However, in Tree Surgery, scientific accuracy is not enough. Think of the terrific windstorm with its bending and twisting! You will then realize that Tree Surgery must be mechanically perfect to withstand it. The mechanical principles and methods of bracing employed by a real Tree Surgeon would amaze you.

Trees cannot be "patched" like barn doors. Men without long training and experience cannot save them. Tree Surgery is a science unto itself—a science demanding highly specialized knowledge and remarkable skill for its successful application.

Facts little understood

Because the facts set forth above have not been understood, great injury has been done to thousands of trees everywhere and a vast amount of money has been wasted in disastrous tree "patching."

It has been the fault of nobody in particular. Tree owners simply have not realized the degree of scientific knowledge and mechanical skill required in the permanent saving of trees. And "tree patchers"—the men who have been doing the faulty and dangerous work—are in many cases conscientious enough, but ignorant of the facts and lacking in skill.

Photograph No. 1 illustrates a typical case of tree "patching." To the untrained eye this work probably looks good, but a Davey Tree Surgeon saw at a glance that the conditions were bad. Growths of fungus disease appeared along the edges of the filling and on the bark between the large and small fillings.

Photograph No. 2 shows the filling taken out. Nearly every principle of the science of Tree Surgery had been violated—the rough decay *only* had been removed; the cavity had not been disinfected; the condition of decay behind this crude cement patch was actually appalling, and the filling had only been in two or three months; no bracing of any kind had been used; no means had been provided to exclude moisture; the large filling had been put in as a solid mass, making no allowance for the sway of the tree.

Photograph No. 3 shows all decay removed by a Davey Tree Surgeon; the cavity thoroughly disinfected and waterproofed; the mechanical bracing partly in place; the watersheds cut to exclude moisture.

Photograph No. 4 shows the Davey filling completed, put in sectionally to permit swaying without breaking the filling. This tree has since stood through many severe storms in perfect condition. New bark is now growing over the filling along the edges. The tree has been saved permanently!

Five typical letters from hundreds by satisfied Davey clients

Mr. Geo. M. Verity, Pres. The American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio.

"The work which your men did on my premises has every evidence of being first class in every respect."

Mr. T. W. Snow, Pres. T. W. Snow Construction Co., Chicago, Ill.

"The work which you did at my place six or seven years ago is so satisfactory that I have not found it necessary to do anything more. Every tree you treated, including the worst ones, have since that time made new and beautiful trees."

Mr. Edward Holbrook, President The Gorham Co., New York City.

"I wish to express the satisfaction we have had in your work. The work has been done in a thorough manner and your foreman and his assistants are entitled to great credit."

Mr. Wm. H. Grafflin, Falston Manor, Glencoe, Baltimore Co., Md.

"The work done at my place has been done in a very satisfactory way and you are fortunate in having such efficient and industrious employees, a refreshing experience in these days of carelessness and shirking."

Mrs. Chas. G. Weld, Brookline, Mass.

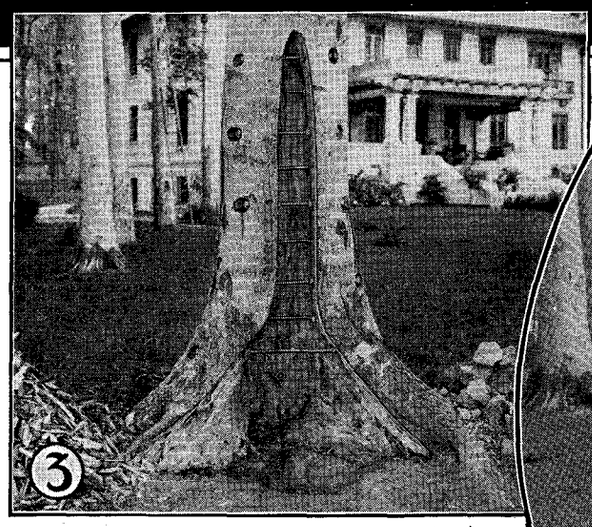
"I am very much pleased with the result of your work on my trees. . . . From their present appearance I do not see why they should not last many years longer, whereas last year we had grave doubts as to their living."

Davey Tree

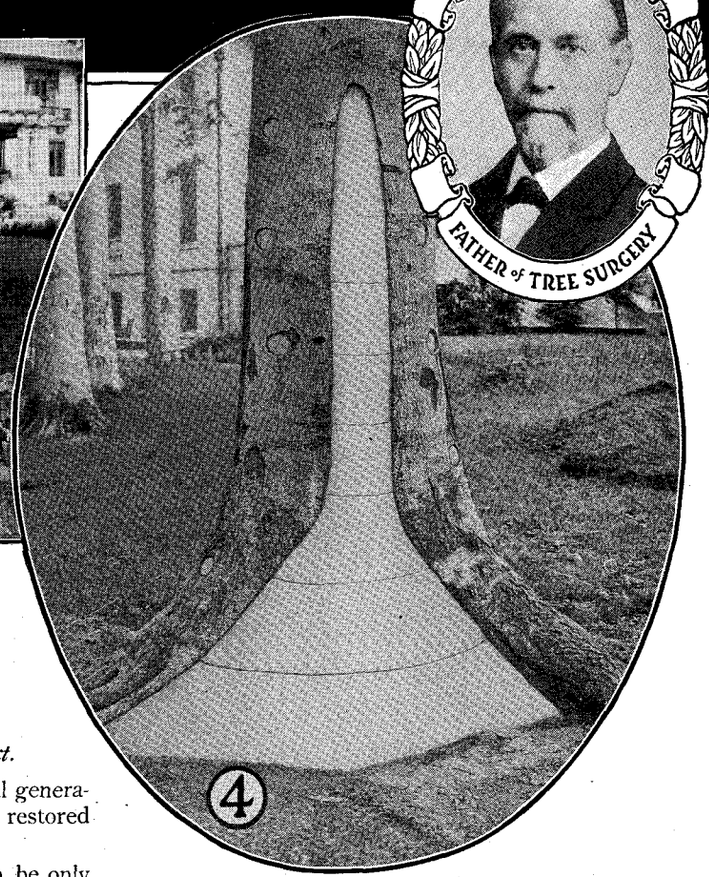
Every real Davey Tree Surgeon is in the employ of the Davey Tree Expert Company and the public is cautioned against those falsely representing themselves.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

save your trees!



All decay removed, cavity disinfected and waterproofed, mechanical bracing installed.



This is Davey Tree Surgery. It is scientifically accurate and mechanically perfect. The sectional filling permits swaying without cracking.

Davey Tree Surgery is *safe*

It is scientifically accurate and mechanically perfect.

Your trees, many of them the product of several generations, are priceless. Once lost, they cannot be restored in your lifetime or that of your children.

To whom shall you entrust them? There can be only one answer, for there is only one *safe* place to go—to Davey Tree Surgeons.

Safe—because Davey Tree Surgery is time-proved; its record of successful performance for thousands of estate owners spans a generation.

Safe—because no Davey Tree Surgeon is allowed any responsibility until he has conclusively demonstraetd his fitness. He must have served his full course of thorough practical training and scientific study in the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery—a school, the only one of its kind in the world, which we conduct for the specific purpose of drilling our men according to Davey methods and Davey ideals.

Safe—because we who know values in Tree Surgery and who demand and deliver the best, select the man to whom the treatment of your priceless trees is to be entrusted.

Safe—because Davey Tree Surgery has been endorsed as *best* by the United States Government after an exhaustive official investigation.

Safe—because Davey Tree Surgery is recommended by thousands of prominent men and women, whose endorsement you can accept with complete confidence. (Several such endorsements appear on the left.)

Safe—because Davey Tree Surgeons are *picked* men, thoroughly trained, conscientious, intelligent, courteous, in love with their work. "Men," writes Dr. H. D. House, New York State Botanist and formerly professor in Biltmore Forestry School, "who would do honor to any institution of learning in America."

Safe—because the Davey Company is a successful and responsible house, amply able to make good in every instance, and not needing, for the sake of temporary existence, to sacrifice in the slightest degree its high standards.

Tree "patching" cannot save your trees. Only scientific, mechanically perfect treatment by men trained through years to the point of finished skill can be permanently successful. And for such treatment by such men there is only one safe place to go—to Davey Tree Surgeons.

The Davey Tree Expert Co., *Inc.*

1102 Elm Street, Kent, Ohio

(*Operating the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery, Kent, Ohio*)

Branch Offices with telephone connections: New York, Philadelphia and Chicago

Permanent representatives located at Boston, Newport, Lenox, Hartford, Albany, Poughkeepsie, White Plains, Stamford, Jamaica, L. I., Morristown, N. J., Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City. Canadian address: 81 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

Surgeons

FOR *SAFE* TREE SURGERY

Write today for FREE Examination of your Trees

—and booklet, "When Your Trees Need the Tree Surgeon."

What is the real condition of your trees? Are insidious diseases and hidden decay slowly undermining their strength? Will the next severe storm claim one or more as its victims? Only the experienced Tree Surgeon can tell you fully and definitely. Without cost or obligation to you, a Davey Tree Surgeon will visit your place, and render an honest verdict regarding their condition and needs. Write today.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

James McCutcheon & Co.

announce a beautiful display of Women's and Misses' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts and Blouses in the season's many new materials, including Yo San Silk, La Jerz, Khaki Kool, Tricotine, Burrella Cloth, Mountach, Bolivia, Silk Jersey, New Twills, etc.

Afternoon Gowns	$26.50 to 175.00
Sport Dresses	25.00 to 69.50
Evening Gowns	32.50 to 195.00
Linen, Net and Lingerie Frocks	16.50 to 115.00
Street Suits	29.50 to 165.00
Smart Top Coats	29.50 to 85.00
Separate Skirts	5.75 to 45.00
Blouses and Sport Skirts	3.95 to 35.00
Tailored and Outing Hats	9.50 to 35.00

Reg. Trade Mark

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets, N. Y.

THE READER'S VIEW

AGAINST THE WEBB-KENYON LAW

I quite agree with you that one's personal preference for States' rights or Nationalism, prohibition or license, moderation or total abstinence, should play no part when one is passing judgment on the justice or injustice of the Webb-Kenyon Law; but I wish to register a protest against your sweeping assertion that in the recent decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Webb-Kenyon Law all sides have reason to rejoice. I am one who, unprompted by any selfish motive, believes that the decision for the Webb-Kenyon Law is one of the most unjust and most dangerous decisions ever handed down by the Supreme Court, and I believe there are many more who share this opinion.

Is it not true that the real purpose of the Webb-Kenyon Law is in effect to permit a State to prohibit, not the sale, but the *purchase* of liquor? Is it not true that those who clamored for the law desired it as a power to enforce a mode of private conduct in private life on a considerable portion of the population who neither honestly believed in nor desired that mode of conduct? Is it not true that there are things which even the majority vote cannot safely be permitted to decide? If the majority of a State happened to be Baptists, should that State be permitted to prohibit every other religion?

There is a vast difference both in theory and in practice between prohibition of sale within boundaries and prohibition of purchase and importation. History may some day define and emphasize this difference. A State may perhaps prohibit the sale of liquor within its boundaries, but should a State be permitted to enforce against the honest belief and will of a considerable portion of its inhabitants an unacceptable religious code and an obnoxious rule for private conduct, depriving them of a right which they might enjoy in another State or which under the strict letter of the Constitution they ought to enjoy in any State; a right which since the dawn of history has been universally granted to all civilized peoples; a right which has been used, enjoyed, and sanctioned by the sages of all times, by ninety per cent of the greatest men and women in every line of human endeavor, and by the founders as well as many of the greatest modern leaders of our National religion, Christianity? There is no doubt that drunkenness is a vice with which government should concern itself—provided, as in every other matter, it keeps within proper bounds. But the question of an individual's right to use wine is a question far beyond the jurisdiction of government. It is not a question of governmental expediency, as some prohibitionists would have us believe, but it is, and always will be, solely a question of principle, or, if you will, of sentiment. It is not a political question nor a scientific question, but it is, in the truest sense of the word, a *religious* question. Has the State the right to enforce the religion of the majority into the homes of the minority? What is this but *tyranny?*

You say the Webb-Kenyon Law "provides that liquor shall not be shipped into a State contrary to the will of that State." But what defines the "will of a State," and has it no limitations? Are there not questions upon which even the majority vote

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Reader's View (Continued)

may not define the "will of a State"? Do not those who uphold the Webb-Kenyon Law fail to make the vital distinction between those things upon which a majority vote represents rightly and truly the "will of a democracy" and the "authority of a State," and those things upon which a majority vote represents only the tyranny of a sect? Governmental questions may properly be decided by ballot, but ethical principles may not.

Tyranny is tyranny, whether it comes from the hand of a monarch, the voice of a mob, or the vote of a majority. True, "we can have no doubt that Congress has complete authority to prevent paralyzing of State authority," but let us not forget that Congress also has complete authority to *effect* the paralyzing of State *tyranny*.

J. W. EMERSON.

Salida, Colorado.

"GROW OLD ALONG WITH ME"

In Dr. Lerrigo's excellent and timely article on "Grow Old Along With Me," in your issue of December 27, I note the statement that the Life Extension Institute has the official approval of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, and other statements conveying the impression that the institute is in fact an insurance institution, operated by the insurance companies.

This erroneous impression is so widespread that, in fairness to the large group of leading scientists and publicists who are co-operating in the work of the Institute, I trust that you will give space to a correct statement of the genesis and of the aims of the Institute.

The Life Extension Institute was organized in December, 1913, by Mr. Harold A. Ley, of Springfield, Massachusetts, as a stock corporation, with certain limitations of the dividends to keep it on the basis of a self-supporting public service institution, with the central purpose of carrying to the people knowledge of personal hygiene. One feature of the system is the periodic physical examination for ascertaining the individual's peculiar needs, and thus assuring an application of the rules of right living in a thorough and precise way.

The insurance companies offered a ready channel through which to reach large masses of people, and the Institute has contracted with a few of the leading companies—the Metropolitan, Germania, Postal, Connecticut General, and Ætna Life—for extending to certain groups of policy-holders a health service, including health literature and a periodic physical examination, for the purpose of prolonging life.

The founder, Mr. Ley, has a large and successful business of his own, and was prompted to organize the Institute by the thought that the insurance companies in which he carried large policies could well afford to examine him every year in order to keep him alive. He carried the thought to Professor Fisher, of Yale, who then interested Mr. Taft and others, and a group of one hundred scientists and workers in health education was organized to give the Institute scientific backing, together with a board of business directors from among the leading financial men of the country. These men serve the Institute without compensation, not even accepting the usual directors' fees.

More than one hundred leading manufacturing and financial concerns are taking

INDIANA LIMESTONE

The ARISTOCRAT *of* BUILDING MATERIALS

Within your reach? YES!

The very same stone that has been used for many years in the finest buildings, both public and private, in every state in the Union—a natural stone so remarkable that if you are about to build or are interested in building, you should ***certainly*** know ***all*** about it. The U. S. Government is one of the biggest users of this "Aristocrat of Building Materials." Yet it is even more reasonable in price than artificial materials.

You are familiar with buildings built of Indiana Limestone, but probably do not know it by name. It probably never occurred to you that this beautiful material is quarried in such quantities that the price is within your easy reach.

You ***do*** know that nothing in the world gives the impression of dignity, costliness, refinement and beauty like ***natural*** stone, the genuine handiwork of nature, and we want you to know about Indiana Limestone, "The Aristocrat of Building Materials," to hold a piece in your hand, and to decide for yourself about the new building. (See FREE OFFER below).

FOR THE NEW

YES—of course. A list of the finest Indiana Limestone homes reads like a society blue-book. Indiana Limestone is a badge of distinguished taste, whether for cottage or mansion. The best architects use it also for the trimmings of brick houses and for porches even on wooden houses.

YES—for the very finest apartments use Indiana Limestone from sidewalk to roof, or one story Limestone and the rest brick. Natural Indiana Limestone trim, porches and doorways, add the final touch of elegance to the brick apartment, and in renting "class pays cash."

YES—where is the wonderful product of nature more appropriate than in a church? What is more certain to express the high function of the edifice than Indiana Limestone? Let us send a sample and book to each of the committee, pastor or others interested.

YES—the greatest architects have used ***millions of cubic feet*** in a host of the great buildings in America—for example, the Grand Central Terminal (N.Y.), and business, hotel, bank and public buildings, great and small—EVERYWHERE! By no means fail to investigate Indiana Limestone.

FREE—Handsome paperweight of Indiana Limestone showing several finishes with a handsomely illustrated interesting booklet

Send for them today.

INDIANA LIMESTONE QUARRYMEN'S ASS'N

P. O. BOX 212 BEDFORD, IND.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

YOU Need This Book!

Send for it *today*.
It tells how to select the home refrigerator, how to know the poor from the good, how to keep down ice bills. It tells all about the solid, unbreakable, 1-inch-thick white porcelain ware food compartments of the famous, hygienic easy-to-clean—

MONROE ★
Solid Porcelain REFRIGERATOR

Never sold in stores. Shipped *direct* to you. Freight prepaid. Cash or monthly payments. Absolutely guaranteed. 30 days' free trial. Endorsed by Good Housekeeping Institute. Write for Free Book *now!*

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

MONROE REFR-GERATOR CO.
251 Benson St., Lockland, Ohio

The Chinese Woolflower

introduced by us three years ago is now acknowledged to be the greatest new garden annual. It is a success everywhere, plants growing 2 to 3 feet, a pyramid of color, its many branches bearing great balls of wool-like substance and most intense crimson scarlet.

Flowers develop in June and none fade before frost, ever brilliant and showy beyond belief. **Seed per pkt. 10 cts., 3 for 25 cts.**

New Mastodon Pansies. For immense size, wonderful colors and vigor they are marvels. **Seed 10 cts. per pkt., 3 for 25 cts.**

Everblooming Sweet William, a startling novelty, blooming in 60 days from seed, continuing all the season, and every season being hardy. Flowers large, colors exquisite—**pkt. 10 cts.**

These 3 great Novelties, with two more (5) for only 20 cts. See Catalog for colored plates, culture, etc.

Our Big Catalog of Flower and Veg. Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and rare new fruits free. We are the largest growers in the world of Gladiolus, Cannas, Dahlias, Lilies, Iris, etc.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Inc., Floral Park, N. Y.

LEARN SPANISH In a Few Days

It is by far the most important foreign language to-day for all Americans—a truth that the present Mexican situation has merely emphasized. Whether you are a soldier, sailor, teacher, business man, or professional man—whoever you are, in fact—a knowledge of Spanish will be an immense advantage to you at this time. It will make things easier for you in a hundred ways and will put many dollars in your pocket. Remember that new avenues of trade are opening up every day with the Latin-American republics, and the man who can speak Spanish will be at a premium. **You can soon become fluent—a little spare time daily makes you so—the Rosenthal Common-Sense Method of Practical Linguistry** will teach you to speak, read, and write Spanish readily if you will devote *ten minutes* of your leisure time each day to this wonderful system which teaches you in the way a child learns to speak, by nature's method. Write NOW for free booklet, "Revolution in the Study and Teaching of Foreign Languages." **Funk & Wagnalls Co., Dept. 937, New York**

RESTWEL
New Feather Pillows

—the most sanitary pillows ever made. New feathers of the softest grades are used in Restwel Pillows and all are scientifically sterilized even inside the quills. Guaranteed satisfactory. On sale everywhere. Send for Restwel Booklet.

Robinson-Roders Co.
Dept. 21, Newark, N. J.

The Reader's View (Continued)

the Institute's service, and it also has thousands of individual subscribers.

While it is true that the insurance companies extend these benefits to policy-holders through the Institute in the belief that it is sound business policy as well as sound humanity, the Institute should not be made to appear as a mere commercial branch of a business that has no control or direction over its affairs and simply buys its product. It is also fair to state that the Life Insurance Presidents' Association has never taken any official cognizance of the Institute, although the discussions at its meetings of health conservation among policy-holders have helped to spread the gospel.

EUGENE L. FISKE, M.D.,
Medical Director.

A MAN, A BOY, AND A DOG

They were walking over a rough trail in the heart of the Maine woods, these three; the dog, city-bred, poor, emaciated, and ungainly—for he had been sick—save in the eyes of his friend and master, the boy, in whose eyes he was a constant delight.

In sheer exuberance of spirit, the dog, as best he could on his poor, weak legs, would run ahead, and stop from time to time to wonder why his companions could not share his thrills.

His passion for discovery uncovered to him the dead body of a porcupine, and presently, with quills in his tongue and in his body, he crawled to the feet of his master.

The man fashioned a rude wooden gag with which the mouth was held open, and, firmly pinioning the dog, the boy, with his eyes blinded with tears and his body shaken with sobs (having been admonished by the man to pull hard regardless of blood and the dog's suffering), extracted the quills first from the tongue and then from the body. Then they traveled on.

A little stream running swiftly down to join the river, over its bed of big, round, smooth stones just a step apart, lay across their path.

The invitation to step from one to the other of these smooth, water-covered stones seemed to be extended by nature herself and was about to be accepted by the boy.

That the water had made these inviting stepping-stones smooth and treacherous—known to the man—was, however, unknown to the boy; and the man, walking knee-deep in the quick water, took a firm grip on the boy's shoulder and led him across, the dog tucked under his arm. When the boy would have fallen, a quick pull on his shoulder saved him.

Later, sitting on a moss-covered boulder which cast its shadow over a beautiful pool, the boy said, "Papa, if God is as good as they say he is, why does he let people get hurt?"

The man replied: "Last night we were looking at the stars. We agreed that if the world was only as big as some of the planets, you and I must look pretty small to whoever is running the machinery that keeps the stars in their places. If we are so very small and He is so very great, and is interested in us, wouldn't He do for us what you did for the dog and I did for you? You hurt the dog. It made you cry. You said I hurt your shoulder helping you across, but you would have been *badly* hurt if I hadn't. Don't you suppose God cares more for you than you do for a dog?" And the boy said he understood. P. H. F.

Quick Drilling Where You Want It —By Electricity

A Portable Machine Shop

Handiest device ever known for drilling, tapping, grinding valves, sharpening tools, etc.—quickly and easily. Does away with tiring hand work.

TEMCO
Electric Portable Drill

Weighs only 11 pounds. Perfect balance between handles makes it seem doubly light and free to place and hold. Has famous ***Temco*** motor. Connects with any lamp socket (A. C. or D. C.)

Costs only 1 cent per hour to run. Reverses instantly on full speed. Changes tap to drill in one minute. Has multitude of uses. Saves cost quickly in time and hard work.

Made in Four Sizes For Use In Every Shop and Factory

Mail postal or letter quick—get descriptive CATALOG FREE. Address:

The Temco Electric Motor Co.
1302 Sugar St., Leipsic, Ohio

YOUR WANTS

may be many or few, but undoubtedly some of them can be filled through the use of a little announcement in the classified columns of The Outlook, which are proving every week of decided value to Outlook readers. We shall be glad to send a descriptive circular and order blank on application. Address

Department of Classified Advertising
THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

Learn the Secrets of Right Living and Right Thinking

What would you give to be the absolute master of yourself—to get up in the morning facing the day's problems with a light heart and the conviction that each day will be the most successful of your career? How often you have said to yourself, "I work hard but I don't seem to get ahead fast enough," and you have wondered why. Every one has faculties and reserve energies which, if properly used, would easily win for them undreamed-of successes. Some day health getting will be your most important business. Why not begin before too late?

The Davis System of Right Living and Right Thinking will show you how to get well and stay well, how to become thoroughly efficient, mentally and physically, how to make every day a success, to increase or decrease your weight, and how to attain a useful, healthful, vigorous old age. It effectively removes chronic ailments and gives the apparently healthy man or woman greater energy, endurance and mind power.

This System is now offered in a series of easily mastered and personally directed lessons which you will enjoy practicing and from which benefits are derived almost from the beginning. Governor Capper, of Kansas, says: "I am much pleased with your course in health and efficiency; it is one of the best things of the kind I have ever seen and I am sure it will be helpful to anyone who follows the advice and instruction given by you!"

The Davis System has proved invaluable to thousands of teachers, writers, bankers, physicians, and other prominent men and women. If you will write to Virgil A. Davis, M.D., 218 Minor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., he will send you FREE his very interesting booklet, "Supreme Living," which thoroughly explains his unique system. Send for this booklet to-day.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about all books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Balance (The). A Novel. By Francis R. Bellamy. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $1.35.

Hillman (The). By E. Phillips Oppenheim, Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.35.

This reads like an early work; at least it has little of the author's usual stirring plot and action, and as a study of English county life it is tame.

Shifting Spell (The). By Leslie Probyn. Duffield & Co., New York. $1.35.

A mystery tale, too deliberately told, and relying too much on the marvels of hypnotism.

Unwelcome Man (The). A Novel. By Waldo Frank. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.50.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

Justice to All. By Katherine Mayo. With an Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

This readable and delightfully illustrated volume is the story of the Pennsylvania State Police and is an appeal for the establishment of the principle of the State police throughout the rural districts of the United States. It seems as if no other argument were needed than the records of the Pennsylvania State police for the establishment of a similar body in such a State as New York, for example. In small towns, villages, and rural communities the difficulty with local police is that local interests and local fears often influence, although perhaps unconsciously, local police officers. It is hard for a policeman to reprimand or arrest a neighbor with whom he is living on good social terms. What can be done in mountain or in rural communities has been proved in New York State during the building of the great Catskill aqueduct. The villages and communities through which that great engineering work proceeded were protected and maintained in order by a special force called the aqueduct police. They were a fine body of men and did their work admirably. Is there any conceivable reason why their work should not be continued and extended through the State? The widespread discussion over the true functions of the militia has brought people to see more and more that a properly organized National Guard ought not to be called out for police duty in emergency. The defense of a country against aggression and the policing of a country to maintain domestic order are two separate things. Miss Mayo's book, which tells the story of the remarkable work of Major John C. Groome, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police, puts in the most readable and effective way the unanswerable arguments for the State police system.

POETRY

Sunlit Hours (The). By Emile Verhaeren. Translated by Charles R. Murphy. The John Lane Company, New York. $1.

Voices of Song (The). By James W. Foley. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.

This is a volume of cheerful and optimistic poems by a writer whose publishers claim for him the mantle of James Whitcomb Riley. Many of the poems in this volume remind us more strongly in thought and manner of the less successful newspaper verses of Ella Wheeler Wilcox than of the distinctive creations of the late Mr. Riley. However, the book contains many pleasant, if not always inspired, lines. Mr. Foley's books will doubtless be read in many places where his more pretentious rivals will never be permitted to get their feet (metrical and metaphoric) over the threshold.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Dante. By C. H. Grandgent, L.H.D. (Master Spirits of Literature, edited by George Rapall Noyes and Walter Morris Hart.) Duffield & Co., New York. $1.50.

Professor Grandgent has written a book for which the world has been waiting. Perhaps no one was ever more characteristic of his age than was Dante. Many books have been written about him, but we have always needed just this compact study of Dante as representative of society and politics, of Church and State, of the language, poetry, philosophy, and theology of mediæval times. The book is an excellent one to read before or in connection with Mr. Taylor's "Mediæval Mind" or Mr. Herbert Fisher's "Mediæval Empire."

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Divinity of Christ (The): In the Gospel of John. By A. T. Robertson, D.D., LL.D. The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $1.

The author is an eminent American scholar. He acknowledges a mystery clinging to the Fourth Gospel, as to the authorship of which he sees no prospect of agreement. He gives his reasons for accepting it as written by John, the bosom disciple of Jesus, and as teaching Jesus' deity. This "secret of Jesus" he finds disclosed in his heart-to-heart table-talk at the Last Supper—"he that hath seen me hath seen the Father." The thesis to which the Gospel thus leads him up is, "Jesus is God."

It is certain that Paul, in epistles of earlier date than the earliest Gospel, and of undisputed authorship, never taught that.

Sermon on the Mount (The). By Bishop Gore. (The Wayfarers' Library.) E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 40c.

Truth about Our Dead (The). Told by Those Who Know. By Lida A. Churchill. New Tide Publishing Company, New York. $1.

We cannot better intimate to our readers the spirit of this book than by the following quotation: "The plane to which the vast majority of people go when they leave this physical earth is not away off in space, as we were formerly taught, but just outside and around us, mingling with our world as mist mingles with rain. . . . In this perfectly natural world are the perfectly natural things which belong to it: real homes for those who desire homes—for there, as here, there are "free lances" who crave no steady abiding-place—on real streets or among real fields, shaded by real trees, overlooked by real mountains, with brooks and birds and shrubs and flowers, institutions of learning, libraries, places of recreation, everything which belongs to a beautiful, amply and adequately provided-for world." Interesting if true.

WAR BOOKS

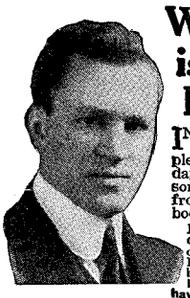
False Witness. Translation of "Klokke Roland." By Johannes Jörgensen. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.

Jörgensen's book, in its Danish form, had an immense success in Scandinavia. It is really a reply to the "Appeal to the Civilized World" by German professors. Its condemnation of Germany is scathing; all the more that the author writes like a poet inspired to prophesy.

History of the Great War (A). By Arthur Conan Doyle. Vol. I—The British Campaign in France and Flanders, 1914. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

From the first days of the war Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has devoted his time and

"A Train Load of Books" What Clarkson is Doing for the Book Buyer



IN several hundred thousand Libraries in the homes of people in every walk of life—from the day laborer to the college professor and high government official, from the persons who buy a few books of popular fiction, to the persons who pride themselves on having the complete works of all the standard authors in De Luxe Sets artistically printed and bound—**almost every book was bought from me. WHY?** Because **I have no agents** and **sell you just the books you want—all new—many at a saving of from 50 to 90 per cent.** You examine the books in your own home for five days before paying for them. If not satisfied, return at **my expense**—and **owe me nothing.**

Sample Prices:

When a Man's a Man. Publisher's price, $1.35. My price, 90c.
Eyes of the World. 89c.
Famous Pictures. $6.00; $1.45.
Encyclopedia of Quotations. $2.50. My price, 89c.
What All Married People Should Know. $3.00; 73c.
Buffalo Bill's Own Story of His Life and Deeds, $1.50—85c.
Famous Orators. $2.50; 95c.
Law Without Lawyers. Pub. price, $2.00. My price, 45c.
Shakespeare. 24 vols. 24mo. Limp Leather, $2.65.
When a Man Comes to Himself—Woodrow Wilson. 60c.
Jiu-Jitsu, or Art of Self-Defense. $1.25; 60c.
Key to the Bible. $3.75; 98c.
Library of Wit and Humor. $1.50; My price, 52c.
Huckleberry Finn and Other Mark Twain Books. $1.75. My price, $1.23.
Brann: The Iconoclast, 2 vols. Complete; My price, $2.25.
History of the World, 3 vols. $12.00; My price, $2.95.
Memory: How to Develop. 85c.
Century Book of Health. $5.50; My price, $1.50.
New Americanized Encyclopedia, 15 vols., 3-4 Leather. Publisher's price, $75.00. My price, $14.75.
Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, 12 vols. 3-4 Leather. Publisher's price, $120.00. My price, $39.60.
New American Encyclopedic Dictionary, 5 vols., 3-4 Leather. Publisher's price, $21.00. My price, $4.75.

Here are De Luxe Sets, Morocco bound, complete works, many of them at less than 25c on the dollar. Hugo, Kipling, Poe, Eliot, Dickens, Thackeray, Stevenson, and scores of others.

Get My Big, New Catalogue

My new catalog, sent free for the asking, tells you **how to save 50 to 90 per cent on thousands of books.** It is a course in literature, giving nationalities, date of birth and death of authors, the author's life and standing in literature, etc. Hundreds of sets and thousands of single volumes listed.

I sell more books direct to the booklover—the individual reader—the rich man who insists upon his dollar's worth—the man who watches his pennies—and sell them for less money—than any other man in America. Every book new and fresh, and guaranteed to please you—you to be the judge. I do not quibble, and would rather have a book or set of books returned at my expense than to have a dissatisfied customer.

DAVID B. CLARKSON, The Book Broker
215 Clarkson Building, Chicago, Illinois.

"*To know that which before us lies in daily life is the prime wisdom.*" To know what GOD requires of YOU, before He calls you to give an account, is your greatest need.

You might know the whole Will of God concerning you—if you cared.

This book will tell you:

THE WORD OF THE TRUTH

It is a systematic arrangement of the Words of God (in the N. T.) by which you are able to grasp at once the Whole Divine Idea, in its original simplicity.

The Whole Truth. The Whole Will of God. The Way of Life and Peace,—now and forever.

Send a One Dollar bill with your address to THE TRUTH PUBLISHING FOUNDATION, EUFAULA, ALABAMA.

Today?

What 15c WILL BRING You FROM THE Nation's Capital

The little matter of **15c** in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder for 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 23d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only **15c** to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send it on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address **The Pathfinder, Box 36, Washington, D. C.**

Mythology of All Races

13 Volumes
800 Illustrations
Color-plates, photogravures, etc
Beautifully printed

General Editors: Louis Herbert Gray, Ph.D., late Associate Editor Hastings's Encyclopaedia, and Prof. George F. Moore, LL.D., of Harvard

A fascinating subject. "Exhibit wide and accurate scholarship. Readable as well as informative, being suited to a gentleman's library rather than restricted to that of the scholar."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.* Each volume is the work of a scholar pre-eminent in his particular field.

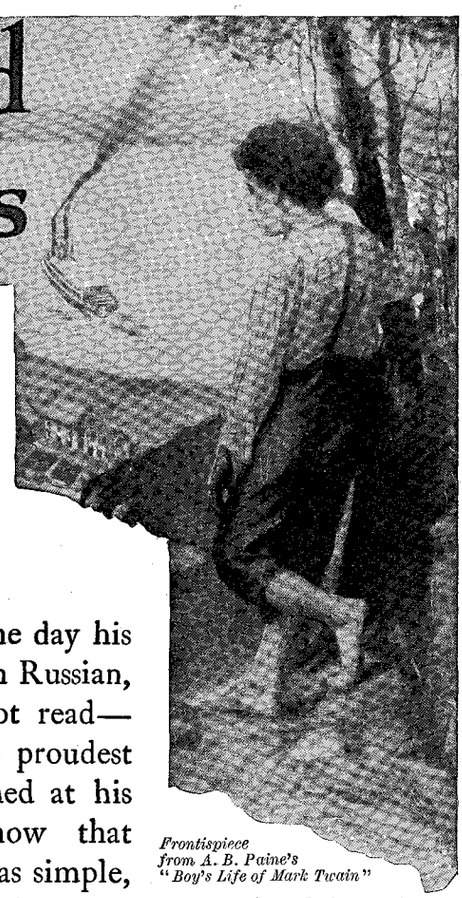
Sold in complete sets only. $6.00 per vol. Also leather binding.

Ask for Prospectus and terms

Marshall Jones Company 212 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

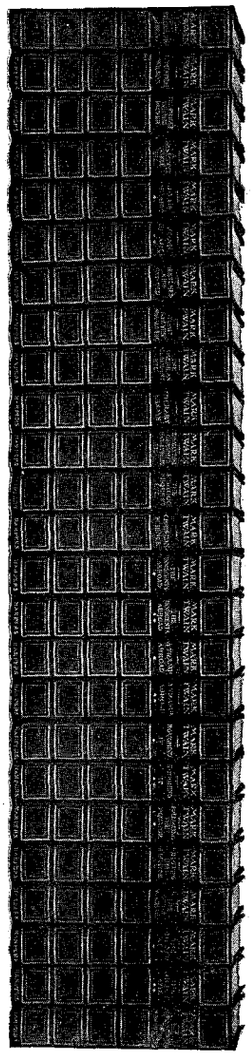
He walked with Kings



Frontispiece from A. B. Paine's "Boy's Life of Mark Twain"

He could not know, standing there in his bare feet and his rough clothes, with his little schooling, that kings would do him honor when he died, and that all men who read would mourn a friend.

He could not dream that one day his work would stand in Chinese, in Russian, in many languages he could not read—and from humble doorman to proudest emperor, all would be gladdened at his coming. He could not know that through it all he would remain as simple, as democratic, as he was that day as a boy on the Mississippi.



Mark Twain

He made us laugh, so that we had no time to see that his style was sublime, that he was biblical in simplicity, that he was to America another Lincoln in spirit.

To us, he was just Mark Twain—well-beloved, one of ourselves, one to laugh with, one to go to for cheer, one to go to for sane, pointed views. Now he is gone, the trenchant pen is still. But his joyous spirit is still with us.

His Dauntless Soul

The road ahead of that boy on the river bank was a hard one. Before "Mark Twain," a distinguished, white-haired man, and the King of England walked and talked together, his path was set with trouble. It was a truly American story—a small beginning—little schooling—hard work—disaster—good humor—and final, shining, astounding success.

Because he was of high and brave intellect, because he had humor as deep and as true as the human heart, and because he had struggled with life, he was a great man. So his works are great.

The Great American

He was *American*. He had the idealism of America—the humor, the kindliness, the reaching toward a bigger thing, the simplicity. In his work we find all things, from the ridiculous in "Huckleberry Finn" to the sublime of "Joan of Arc." His youth and his laughter are eternal; his genius will never die.

25 VOLUMES

NOVELS	ESSAYS
SHORT STORIES	TRAVEL
HUMOR	HISTORY

Beautiful dark green basket weave cloth, stamped in gold, gold tops. Illustrated profusely.

Send Coupon For Low Price

Before the war we had a contract price for paper. But now the price of paper has gone up. It has almost doubled in price. Even the price of ink has gone up. So it is impossible to make any more sets and to sell them at the present low price.

The last of the half-price edition is in sight. When it is gone, there will never again be a set of Mark Twain at the present price.

Remember that it is because Mark Twain sacrificed some of his royalties that you can have a set at this price at all. Take advantage of that kindness that was so characteristic of him.

Get your set before these go. Remember, never again will a set of Mark Twain be offered at such a price as this. When this edition is gone there will be no more. Send the coupon herewith at once.

HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW YORK
1817–1917

Outl. 2-14-17
Harper & Bros. New York

Send me, all charges prepaid, a set of Mark Twain's works in 25 volumes, illustrated, bound in handsome green cloth, stamped in gold, gold tops and untrimmed edges. If not satisfactory, I will return them at your expense. Otherwise I will send you $1.00 within 5 days and $2.00 a month for 12 months, thus getting the benefit of your half price sale.

Name.....

Address.....

10% added on Canadian prices because of duty.

The New Books (Continued)

energies to this great history. We shall hope to review the work as a whole later. The first volume covers the campaign of 1914. Other volumes will follow.

Insurrection in Dublin (The). By James Stephens. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25.

Petit Belge (Un). By Alys de Caraman-Chimay Borghese. Rome, Imprimerie du Senat.

This little volume deserves mention even among the great flood of books in all languages produced by the European war. The author is a Belgian lady who has married an Italian and now lives in Rome. She has successfully undertaken to narrate the history and human suffering of the invasion of Belgium in the form of a story of peasant life. An engaging though tragic love story forms the thread upon which the historical facts are strung. An appendix contains the now famous documents which portray the relative attitudes of the Kaiser and the heroic King of Belgium. It is a story worth reading for the charming pictures it gives of farm and village life in Belgium. The student of the European war who reads French will find its interpretation of the Belgian character and its brief but complete array of the essential documents connected with the Belgian invasion valuable for his records. Any profits accruing from the sale of the book will be devoted to Belgian relief. The book is not published in this country, but may be ordered through any dealer in foreign literature.

Provocation of France (The). By J. C. Bracq, LL.D. The Oxford University Press, New York. $1.25.

One of the recent German notes said that the Imperial Government of Germany was content to leave the origin of the European war to the judgment of history. The present volume, whose author is Professor of French Literature in Vassar College, is an essay in the study of the historical origins of the conflict between Germany and France. While, of course, it is thoroughly pro-French, it is dispassionate and is not an attempt to appeal to the merely "sentimental" patriot. It is a serious study of the period between the Franco-Prussian War and the outbreak of the present conflict, and is a useful contribution to the material which will in the future be used by historians as descriptive of one of the greatest catastrophes of civilization.

Psychology of the Great War (The). By Gustave Le Bon. Translated by E. Andrews. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.

Tales of the Great War. By Henry Newbolt. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $1.75.

Their Spirit. Some Impressions of the English and French during the Summer of 1916. By Robert Grant. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 50c.

War and Humanity (The). By James M. Beck, LL.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.50.

Mr. Beck is a distinguished American lawyer especially qualified by knowledge and experience to discuss questions of international relations. His book entitled "The Evidence in the Case," which treats of the invasion of Belgium, has won a permanent reputation. The present volume is based on articles or public addresses which the author has made during the progress of the war, but it is not ephemeral. It frankly discusses the relation of the Government of the United States and the people of the United States to the war, and justly, in our opinion, criticises with some severity the course which our Government has followed. Of this criticism the author well says, "To those who may suggest that the criticisms of the President are too severe

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

[*Advertisement*]

If Stomachs Only Had Windows!

By R. W. LOCKWOOD

EUGENE CHRISTIAN

If our stomachs only had windows so that we could see and realize what happens in the struggle to digest some of the combinations of food we swallow, it is likely that our habits of eating would be revolutionized overnight.

I believe that fully 90% of all sickness is caused by the inability of our digestive organs to cope with the food we ask them to assimilate. So ill-chosen are our daily foods that we not only fail many times to benefit by their brain and body-building elements, but are also unable to properly and regularly eliminate the waste.

The dangerous body poisons which are formed as a consequence seep into the blood and gradually lower our efficiency, sap our vitality, and rush a great many of us to an early death. Eugene Christian, the noted food specialist, says the fact that the average American dies at 43 is due more to wrong food combinations than to any other cause. Acidity, fermentation and constipation are merely symptoms of serious ills that must naturally follow unless the *cause* is eliminated.

This question of proper food combinations is the most important in the field of eating. Very often one food of great value in itself, when eaten in combination with another equally good food, produces a chemical reaction in the stomach and literally explodes. Is it any wonder then that so few of us are more than 50% efficient in our daily lives, that we accomplish just about one-half the tasks which we set out to do, and see so many of our fine ambitions crumble to dust?

But just as wrong food combinations cause sickness, so do right combinations prevent and correct it by removing the cause. If we will give Nature half a chance, she will do her share towards producing the results for which we are striving, as Eugene Christian is proving for hundreds of people today—and as he proved in his own case.

Twenty years ago Eugene Christian was at death's door; for several years previously he had suffered all the agonies of acute stomach and intestinal troubles, until his doctors—among them some of the most noted specialists in the country—gave him up to die. As a last resort, he commenced to study the food question himself. As a result of what he learned, he succeeded in literally *eating his way back to health* without drugs or medicines of any kind, and in a remarkably short space of time.

Eugene Christian is to-day nearly sixty years old—or shall I say young? For he has more vitality, more ginger, more physical endurance than most youngsters in their teens. For almost fifteen years he has not had even so much as a cold.

To-day Eugene Christian is teaching hundreds of other men and women how to eat their way to buoyant health and increased energy by properly combining and proportioning their every-day foods, and entirely without the use of medicine. An interesting feature of Christian's work is the fact that you can secure the foods he recommends at any store or out of any garden. No special or patented foods are required.

I have been told that a number of wealthy people who have gone to him after everything else had failed have been so happy at their complete restoration to health through his simple suggestions that they have voluntarily sent him checks for from $500 to $1,000 in addition to his regular charge.

So much interest has been displayed throughout the country in the results of corrective eating that Eugene Christian has written a set of 24 Little Lessons for the use of the thousands of people unable to call at his office.

These Little Lessons, which are sent for examination to any one on request, contain the boiled down experience of Eugene Christian's twenty years' study of foods and their relation to health and efficiency, and give actual menus covering every condition of health and sickness, for every age and for all seasons, climates, and occupations.

The letters received by Eugene Christian from users of these lessons telling their experiences with Corrective Eating are as startling as they are full of interest.

Just the other day he received a letter from Mr. I. J. Ayres, head of an insurance agency in Hutchins, Texas, who wrote: "My health began to fail about one year ago. Up to this time I had enjoyed reasonably good health all my life—am 58 years old. I had, however, been troubled with constipation nearly all my life. My health grew worse and I lost in weight from 140 to 120 pounds. When I began using the Little Lessons I began to improve from the first, and now for months I have felt better than I have for years past, and am completely cured of constipation. My restoration to health is due to the Little Lessons in Scientific Eating."

Another letter of interest just received is from a prominent Manchester, New Hampshire, man. He writes: "At the time I sent for the Little Lessons I was troubled with a very bad acid stomach, fermentation, etc. My stomach pained me as badly as any ulcerated tooth. After receiving them (the lessons) I followed directions and in about ten days the pain grew less. In two weeks I was free from pain. Gradually I grew stronger, also gaining weight. Weight was 112—now 130. Last June it was an effort for me to walk one mile. Since last November I have been in the woods almost daily hunting and walking from four to fifteen miles per day." And he says "the lessons did it."

Another interesting letter is from the head of a manufacturing concern in Fillmore, New York, who writes: "I was troubled with fermentation and constipation, had to take something every day to move my bowels, my weight was normal but I had no strength. I followed your directions and am much better. Do not take any laxatives—bowels move every day and am much stronger."

These are only a few, but they are typical of letters that come almost every day from users of the Little Lessons, and the message is always the same. As one woman writes: "Corrective Eating has relieved me of much suffering—in fact, I think it has saved my life, for which I am so grateful." And then she tells the whole story of how after everything else had failed and she was growing worse each day the Little Lessons showed her the way to health and strength.

Truly these lessons are doing a remarkable work in putting Eugene Christian's scientific knowledge of food in the hands of so many thousands of sufferers throughout the country.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with this great food specialist, because every point is so thoroughly covered and so clearly explained that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will help to produce the increased physical and mental energy which you are seeking the day you receive the lessons. And you are quite likely to feel some results after your very first balanced meal.

If you would like to examine the 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, simply write the Corrective Eating Society, Dept. 152, 460 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask to have the lessons mailed for five days' trial with the understanding that you will either send the small price asked, $3, or remail the books. Merely clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once.

CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY, Dept. 152, 460 Fourth Avenue, New York City

You may mail me the "Lessons in Corrective Eating" for examination. Five days after I receive them I will either send you $3 (full payment) or remail them to you.

Name..... Address.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Little Rulers of the World are its Children.

John Martin's Book
The Child's Magazine

makes happy and hopeful children. It has the unqualified approval of thoughtful mothers, and no other publication for children is so truly loved. In every home where earnest and intelligent plans are made for the higher and happier development of the children, JOHN MARTIN'S BOOK fills a long felt need.

IT IS NOT A LUXURY. IT IS A NECESSITY

for it is as essential as nourishing food, refreshing sleep, merry fun, and loving friends. Will you let John Martin bring to your child for a whole year the fun, instruction, interest, and romance that is his due? Every number of JOHN MARTIN'S BOOK is a new expression of loving understanding of the child. It entertains in the most wholesome and constructive way. It guides the child's mind simply and sincerely; it teaches without preachment. *Your* reading tables are filled with papers and magazines that keep *you* informed of the grown-up world. What have you provided for the mind of the child, that will lead and stimulate him during his most important and impressionable years? JOHN MARTIN'S BOOK is a helpful and fun-giving playmate for the child's long, happy day, and there are appealing and quieting stories for sleepy bedtimes. Every mother knows the *seriousness* of bedtime thoughts—the last impressions at night carried into the formative hours of sleep. They should be pure and happy, inspiring and *fearless*. JOHN MARTIN'S BOOK makes dreamland a land of pleasant thoughts and the coming day better and happier. We know the high standard of our magazine will appeal to OUTLOOK readers. If you have not seen our magazine, tear off the corner of this page. It will bring you a sample copy that will acquaint you with *the best magazine for children*.

$3.00 a year [Foreign or Canadian Subscription $3.50]

Send the Coupon Now to

JOHN MARTIN'S HOUSE, Inc.
GARDEN CITY NEW YORK

TEAR OFF THIS CORNER

I am an OUTLOOK reader, and shall be interested in reviewing a free sample copy of JOHN MARTIN'S BOOK, The Child's Magazine.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The New Books (Continued)

the author would reply that republican institutions live by criticism and perish when thought is shackled."

SCIENCE

Introduction to Astronomy (An). By Forest Ray Moulton, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.25.

Learning to Fly. A Practical Manual for Beginners. By Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. 75c.

Organism as a Whole (The). From a Physicochemical Viewpoint. By Jacques Loeb, M.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

Physical Basis of Society (The). By Carl Kelsey, Ph.D. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

Practical English Composition. Book IV. For the Fourth Year of High School. By Edwin L. Miller. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 45c.

Year with the Birds (A). By Alice E. Ball. Illustrated by R. B. Horsfall. Gibbs & Van Vleck, New York. $3.

Mr. Horsfall's color pictures of birds are admirable—truer to life than those in many more pretentious books. The editor has selected and written poems which apply nicely to the various birds.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertising and Its Mental Laws. By Henry Foster Adams, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

Mr. Adams's work is a careful analysis of the psychology of advertising which cannot fail to be of some benefit to advertising experts. However, it is too technical and intricate to have much appeal to the general public.

Amateur Circus Life. A New Method of Physical Development for Boys and Girls. By Ernest Balch. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han. By Lieutenant-Colonel James Tod. In Two Volumes. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $4 per set.

City Types. A Book of Monologues Sketching the City Woman. By Marian Bowlan. T. S. Denison & Co., Chicago. $1.25.

Dressmaking. A Manual for Schools and Colleges. By Jane Fales. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Book of Burlesques (A). By H. L. Mencken. The John Lane Company, New York. $1.25.

A collection of satires and extravaganzas, with American Philistinism, chiefly, for their target.

Greek and Roman Mythology. By Jessie M. Tatlock. The Century Company, New York. $1.50.

The author has been a successful teacher and understands the value of simplicity and brevity. The volume is handsomely and fully illustrated.

University Debaters' Annual. Constructive and Rebuttal Speeches Delivered in Debates of American Colleges and Universities during the College Year 1915–1916. Edited by Edward Charles Mabie, A.M. The H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, New York. $1.50.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Third Edition of the Merriam Series. G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Mass. $3.50, $5, or $6, according to binding.

Compact, easy to handle, the largest of the "abridged Websters." Over 1,200 closely printed but legible pages.

Woman's Suffrage by Constitutional Amendment. By Henry St. George Tucker. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $1.35.

Writing for the Magazines. By J. Berg Esenwein. (The Writer's Library.) Edited by J. Berg Esenwein. The Home Correspondence School, Springfield, Mass. $1.50.

Writing the Popular Song. By E. M. Wickes. Introduction by Harry von Tilzer. (The Writer's Library.) The Home Correspondence School, Springfield, Mass. $1.25.

Ye Towne Gossip. Third Series. By K. C. B. (Kenneth Carrol Beaton). Duffield & Co., New York.

[*Advertisement*]

DOES EDUCATION MAKE US HAPPY?

The Experience of a Man Who Went to School at Thirty

What I did has meant so much in my life that it should prove helpful to everyone who, like me, missed the advantages of college training. I am in no way exceptional, nor do I possess more than the average ability. Yet I have found that deep satisfaction that comes only with the appreciation and ability to enjoy the finer things in life. I possess happiness that never before seemed possible to me.

The financial circumstances in which my family was placed limited me to the ordinary public school education. Just when I was old enough to appreciate all that further education would mean to me, I was called upon to contribute my mite to the family stipend.

For twelve years, until August, 1915, I plodded along in the dally routine of office work. I applied myself diligently and faithfully, rising to a position that paid $30 a week. There I stopped. Men with whom I had started side by side were being promoted above me. I became dissatisfied with myself and began to worry.

Among my friends, I was a social failure. I suppose they liked me well enough, but I felt inferior. I was embarrassed by ignorance of facts, the knowledge of which they took for granted. In conversation, I could repeat only what I read in the papers or got from hearsay. I contributed nothing of my own. I was a social nobody.

At home, it was the same story. My wife and I had nothing of interest to tell each other. It was a continuous re-iteration of petty talk and gossip that gave us nothing worth while. We only bored each other.

Making no headway in business, unequal to the demands of social life, dissatisfied with the humdrum relations of home, at the age of thirty-one I decided to take stock of myself. The drudgery of office routine had shut me off from the interests of the intellectual world. Culture seemed beyond me.

I compared myself with the people I most admired to discover what they possessed that I lacked. In every case I observed that they were well informed on all matters of importance. They could reason well and use their minds to advantage when discussing topics that required education and a knowledge of the world's best thought.

In the office, the men I envied were men whose educational training enabled them to tackle the fundamentals of a business problem. I thought of college, but the expense was beyond my meagre saving, and leaving my work for four years was impossible. My situation seemed hopeless. At this time my wife made the great discovery. Returning from the home of friends, she told me excitedly what at first seemed like a romance. She had never really enjoyed their company before. Now she spoke of the wonderful change that had come over them.

"Why, dear, they were as well read and as intelligent as Mr. Mitchell whom you admire so much. They talked about good books and the latest discoveries in science. It was really very interesting. I just had to ask him where he found out about all these things. He told me he had enrolled in the most wonderful university in the world. You get all the interesting courses in your home and are able to do them in your spare time. There are so many famous professors in it that it must be fine, and Fred said that it was real pleasure to take their courses. This is their address, let's write at once."

I wrote, and received the courses for the first month with complete instructions on how to make study easy. I had not even sent them any money. The letter I received from my instructor was a revelation to me. I saw at once why my previous unsystematic efforts had been futile. Study used to be a hardship for me. They told me how to make it easy. The first month's courses covered an introduction to science, the wonders of the origin of life, and a history of our time that covered the political developments in Europe and America before the war. The last course gave me an understanding of the causes that led to this war and cleared up all my historical blind-spots. Each course was written by a world-famous professor in simple, clear style I could easily understand. I was delighted and enrolled at once.

The courses they sent me were by: Prof. Brewster, of Columbia University; Prof. Councilman, of Harvard; Prof. Gilbert Murray, Oxford Univ.; John Masefield, the famous English poet; Prof. Bury, Cambridge Univ.; Prof. T. C. Smith, Williams College; Prof. Chas. McLean Andrews, Yale; Prof. Herbert Fisher, Yale; Prof. J. L. Meyers, Oxford; Bertrand Russell, Oxford; Prof. Frederick Paxson, Univ. of Wisconsin; Gilbert Chesterton, Prof. J. A. Thomson, Univ. of Aberdeen; Prof. Patrick Geddes; Prof. John Erskine, Columbia Univ.; H. N. Brailsford, W. E. B. Du Bois, Prof. William MacDonald, Brown Univ.; Granville Cole, Prof. Royal College of Science, Ireland; and as many others equally prominent.

These courses covered the whole field of modern knowledge. Every so often I received personal letters from my instructor. By skillful questions he brought out my weak points and showed me how to overcome them. I was also provided with study outlines that proved of great assistance. Whenever any difficulties arose, I wrote, telling what I could not understand, and my instructor always cleared them up for me. At the end of the year they had sent me forty text-books, making a very handsome reference library.

I was too interested in the courses to notice any change in myself, but my wife noticed it at once. She became very much interested on her own account, and soon we were studying together. Our home was no longer dull.

At the office, too, I felt the change. The mental discipline the courses gave me, the lessons in concentration I received, and the ability to think systematically, soon showed their value in my work. The actual knowledge I acquired, combined with increased mental power and energy, soon won the attention of the chief executive and brought about my rapid promotion. I now hold an important executive position and have hopes of being taken into the firm.

My case is not an unusual one. What I have accomplished any one can do. My enjoyment and the practical benefits it brought me are within your reach. You need risk nothing. The directors of The Home University realize that educational training is an inestimable asset to anyone no matter how situated. They are therefore anxious to offer educational opportunities to as many people as possible. So confident are they of your appreciation that they will send the first month's courses on approval. If they are not what you want, simply return them within five days. A request sent to them at 63 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will bring the courses to you immediately. Or, for your convenience, use the blank form below.

Name.....

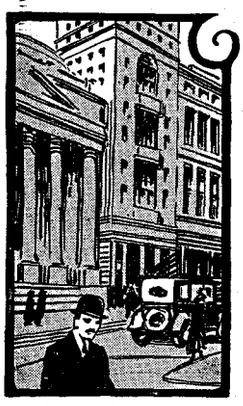
Address.....

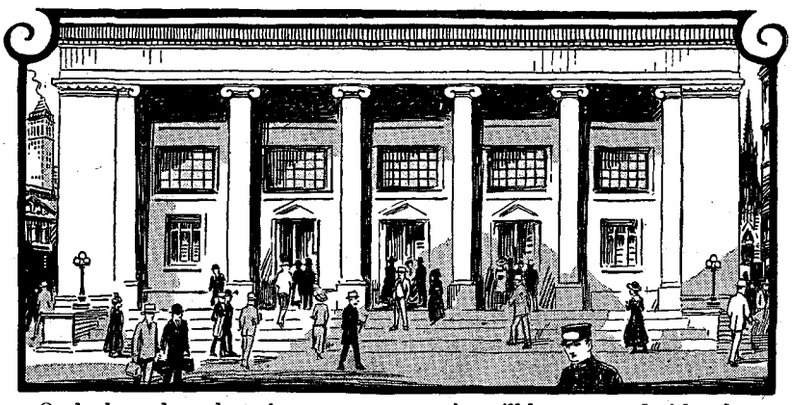
The Home University, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

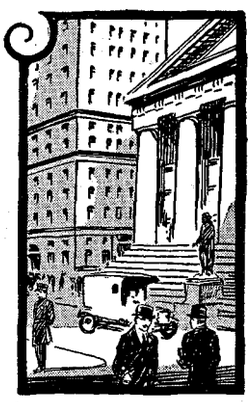
Please send me, prepaid, first month's courses and text-books of The Home University with direction on How To Study. I will return them within five days or send you three dollars.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT







All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

Record Book

And Revised Synopsis of Income Tax Law

for Individuals

This booklet includes

1. A simplified digest of the Income Tax Law as it affects individuals
2. Pages for the tabulation of income from bonds, stocks and miscellaneous sources
3. A chart comparing amounts levied under old and revised laws on incomes ranging from $5,000 to $3,000,000
4. Pages for a complete summary of your income tax report
5. A fac-simile of the revised Income Tax Form 1040

Sent upon request for Booklet Z-56

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

CORRESPONDENT OFFICES

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1421 Chestnut Street	BOSTON, MASS. 55 Congress Street	PITTSBURGH, PA. Farmers Bank Building	CHICAGO, ILL. 137 So. La Salle Street	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 424 California Street
BALTIMORE, MD. Munsey Building	ALBANY, N. Y. Douw Building	WILKESBARRE, PA. Miners Bank Building	DETROIT, MICH. Dime Bank Building	LOS ANGELES, CAL. Hibernian Building
WASHINGTON, D. C. 741 15th Street, N. W.	BUFFALO, N. Y. Marine Bank Building	CLEVELAND, O. Guardian Building	ST. LOUIS, MO. Bank of Commerce Bldg.	KANSAS CITY, MO. Republic Building

3 Lombard Street, LONDON, ENG.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PROMOTIONS IN PROSPEROUS TIMES

A LETTER written to this department a short time ago reads substantially thus:

"I notice that they are offering in this town the stock of the —— Oil Company. I am a great believer in the future of oil. Would you advise me to buy one thousand shares as part of a trust fund for my children? My son objects to this. They are selling it at one cent a share, so that I could buy one thousand shares for $10. What do you think of the proposition?"

The unusual nature of this letter brings up a psychologically interesting side of the investment business, and one which deserves attention at this time because the habit of proceeding on generalities constitutes a serious danger to the inexperienced investor. At the same time there are principles involved in this discussion which may throw some light on the status of securities in general, in bad times as well as good.

Every one knows that the country has been prosperous. That means a great accumulation of capital, consisting very largely of surpluses of commercial businesses, of the bank accounts of individuals in whom these business interests are vested, and of all classes of society participating in profits or increased wages.

THE HIGH COST OF INVESTMENTS

This surplus fund is for the most part invested. It has been invested to a great extent in stocks and bonds. As a result of the large and continually increasing demand for stocks and bonds to provide for the further investment of this accumulating surplus, prices which investments command have gone higher and higher, until high-grade securities yield so low a return as to be somewhat unsatisfactory to the buyer in point of yield. People who attempt to solve the high cost of living by seeking a higher return on their investments overlook the vital fact that prices for securities have risen along with the prices for all ordinary commodities. The theories of economics do not admit this to be the invariable rule, but the prosperity of the United States during the past year has been so overwhelming that bond and stock prices have risen with everything else. The facts are more pertinent than the theories.

THE SUBSTITUTE

As soon as leather shoes began to cost from $6 to $8 a pair a substitute for leather was offered. It is probably a good substitute. As soon as high-grade securities began to sell at prices which left the investor with an income of little or nothing over 6 per cent, if that, substitute investments were offered. They are almost invariably bad substitutes, either promotions or outright stock swindles. When capital flows freely, as it does now, it behooves every investor to differentiate between the established and seasoned, and the false and deceitful in investment offerings.

To prevent substitutes many of the States have put into effect Blue Sky Laws intended to stop the sale of securities representing an interest in nothing but the wide blue sky. The promotions seem, however, to go on unchecked. Some of them are ridiculous, others clever and diabolical. Some are presented in literature resembling bill posters with the emphasis in red ink; others have all the appearances of high-class legitimate advertising matter. The former schemes usually catch the inexperienced and gullible small investor who has no conception of business or finance; the latter will often prove the pitfalls of the unwary or trusting. There is a gamut of "investment" offerings lying between these two general classes in which every acquisitive instinct finds a sympathetic chord.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A PROMOTER

Anything will do in the way of a business to promote so long as it has possibilities on which a loose imagination can generalize.

The one essential qualification for the business of stock jobbing or swindling is outlined unconsciously in an advertisement which appeared last year in a New York paper to somewhat the following effect:

> Wanted—Well-educated young man to write literature and circulars for stock broker. No knowledge of securities necessary. Must have good imagination and flow of language and write in a convincing style.

A further qualification is a due regard for the law and a sufficient knowledge of the postal regulations to realize that a promotion must have at least some small basis in fact to go safely through the mails. And therefore mining promotions, although losing popularity, still exist in large numbers. Oil companies continue to hold their attractions, due, no doubt, to the excellent records of the Standard Oil subsidiaries since the dissolution of the old New Jersey holding company. But the industrial stocks, particularly motor shares, receive the most assiduous attention from those who have "good imagination and flow of language and write in a convincing style."

INTERESTING VARIETIES OF PROMOTIONS

From the "Financial World," which has been active in the exposure of stock enterprises of doubtful character, we cite the following typical examples of the ridiculous and the insidious in promotion literature:

1. Stock is offered at 50 cents per share in a concern proposing to establish a large business in the sale of tooth-paste. A statement made in this connection, apparently by the promoters, is that ninety per cent of the population use dental cream.

On this assumption, it is estimated that if every drug store in the United States sells one tube of the paste a day the profits will be 321 per cent a year. The "Financial World" is informed, on good authority—viz., by a manufacturer who has spent $100,000 in advertising a certain tooth-paste—that not over twenty per cent of our population use a tooth-brush at all.

2. A promoter writing to his "clients," selected, as they often are, from lists of doctors, ministers, and school-teachers, informs them that he is presenting them with $20, which is inclosed. Instead of a $20 bill the recipient finds an option to buy a share of stock (par value $100) for the sum of $80. What the stock is really worth is of course a moot point, but the so-called investor is occasionally found who will accept the promoter's assertion of its value without investigation, particularly if the promoter's description is convincing.

3. The so-called "treasurer" of a defunct concern writes the stockholders that their past losses have been due to bad management, that their enterprise has merit if properly directed, that it requires new working capital, which, if supplied, will put the company on a profitable business basis. In fact, a new company has been formed to take over the old, and the stockholder may recoup his former losses simply by exchang-

ESTABLISHED 1865

A Broad and Attractive List of

6% Investments

$100, $500 and $1,000 Denominations

We are fortunate in having available a desirable selection of high-grade 6% investments at a time when there is a noticeable shortage in the supply of such securities and a tendency towards lower rates.

Send for Circular No. 975Z, which offers investments—

Well secured by various classes of property:

Protected by large established earnings:

Maturing from two to twenty-five years:

Bearing our strongest recommendation, based upon complete investigation and long experience.

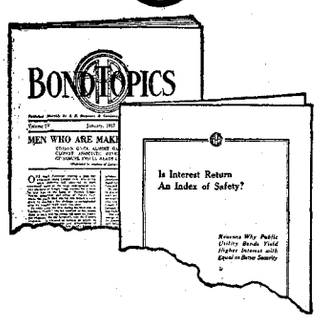
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1865)

10 South La Salle St. Chicago

ESTABLISHED 1865 ESTABLISHED 1865 ESTABLISHED 1865 ESTABLISHED 1865

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Complimentary

Do you judge the safety of a bond largely or wholly by its interest rate? Are you making a needless sacrifice of income?

Thinking investors should write us for complimentary copies of these two informative booklets:

"IS INTEREST RETURN AN INDEX OF SAFETY?"
and
"BOND TOPICS"

our 12 page illustrated monthly, listing selected securities yielding

5½ to 6⅜%

In writing please specify Combination O-315

A·H·Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Stocks and Bonds ON THE PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

Write today for booklet No. 46, "The Partial Payment Plan," which explains thoroughly our method by which you may purchase Stocks and Bonds of Railroad, Industrial and Public Utility Companies in any amount—from one share or bond up, by making a small first payment and the balance in convenient monthly installments of $5, $10, $20, etc., depending upon number purchased. You may sell your securities at any time to take advantage of rise in market.

Your investments may be divided among several dividend-paying securities under this plan.

Ask for Booklet No. 46

SHELDON-MORGAN & Company

42 Broadway New York City

Members New York Stock Exchange

Promotions in Prosperous Times (Continued)

ing his old stock for new and paying a small assessment. This is an old but infallible hoax, because it threatens the ever-hopeful stockholder with absolute loss unless the assessment is forthcoming.

EARMARKS OF THE SWINDLE

As a result of an analysis of numerous swindles, it might be said that there are certain earmarks of a stock or bond offering which indicate its doubtful character. Briefly these earmarks are as follows:

1. The argument that the investor should buy immediately because the price of the stock will be advanced within a short time. The arbitrary advancing of a price does not increase the true value of a stock. The true value as far as the stockholder is concerned is what the stock can be sold for, not what the promoter asks for it.

2. The argument that the association of prominent men with a company assures the investor of the merit of the stock as an investment.

3. The argument that other men engaged in a similar line of business have made millions from an original investment of little or nothing.

4. The argument that the company desires to place its stock in the hands of numerous small investors so that control may not become vested in a small group of capitalists. Or that, to this same end, only a limited number of persons in each State will be permitted to buy the stock. It is a trick of the trade to paint a picture of capital as an octopus eager to seize the wonderful idea to which the company has the exclusive right. The swindler sometimes expresses his delight at his opportunity to enrich those of us who find ourselves in moderate circumstances.

5. The argument that the company has orders and contracts in sight, or under consideration, or about to be signed, which will mean large earnings on the stock issue. Even where a company has such contracts in force on which earnings are anticipated the point to remember is that money may be lost as well as made on an agreement to do a certain thing at a contract price. In other words, a contract may be either a liability or an asset, depending on its terms.

6. The argument that certain newspapers or publications have given favorable notice to the company or commended its securities. Such an argument is usually supported with facsimile clippings. At this point many investors disregard the platitude, "Don't believe everything you read in the newspapers."

7. The argument that the company has assets largely in excess of its stock issue. If the business has liabilities, the liabilities have the first claim on the assets. The fact that assets are represented in a circular to be in excess of the stock issue is of no consequence if those same assets are opposed by liabilities. There are two sides to every balance sheet, not simply the assets side. Liabilities come ahead of the stock.

PHYSICAL EARMARKS

Physical earmarks are as follows:

1. A picture of the president of the promotion. It is apparently presumed that the investor will take a liking to his countenance. What he has done before is usually enlarged upon in a most impressive manner.

2. A picture of a factory or of an oil field or of a mine shaft, in some part of which is displayed a sign showing that the photograph is genuine, and proving that the property is actually the property of the

First Mortgage Public Utility Bonds

Yielding from

5.00% to 5.75%

The issuing corporations serve large or growing communities.

Franchises are favorable to the successful operation of the enterprises.

Earnings have increased steadily each year for long periods and are greatly in excess of interest charges.

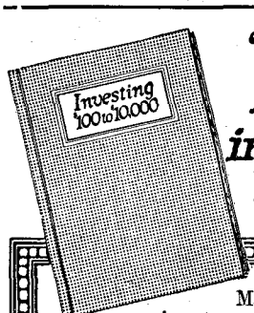
Send for List O-135

Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St. - - New York

Not One Dollar of Loss

to our customers from the many million dollars bonds which we have handled. We offer same bonds the Government accepts as security for Postal Savings Deposits. Instead of Governments 2% you get 4 to 5½%. No income tax. *Write for Booklet L "Bonds of Our Country," FREE.*

New First National Bank, Department 12 Columbus, Ohio



Write for this investment book

Many prospective investors and others who have already made their first investments will find this book full of information they have desired.

It gives in terse language, particulars of the difference between stock and bonds, and between speculation and investment—the stability of bonds—why banks, insurance companies and capitalists place their monies in bonds—the ideal bond—"listed" and "unlisted" securities—how money grows, etc.

Write for "Investing $100 to $10,000" to Department "C," 41-43 Exchange Place, New York, 12-14 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.

Hambleton & Company
ESTABLISHED 1865
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
BALTIMORE WASHINGTON NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What Small Amounts May Mean

What you can save out of your current income might seem small if it represented merely the amount of cash which you could accumulate in a given period.

It is because so many men have found that the possession of a moderate amount of cash has meant ability to grasp a larger opportunity that you will be interested in a method of saving systematically.

We specialize in service to investors large and small.

Send for Partial Payment Bulletin N-48.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

Partial Payments

for stocks or bonds in Odd Lots or 100 Share Lots.

Write today for Booklet O, describing our plan.

McClave & Co.
MEMBERS · NEW YORK · STOCK EXCHANGE
67 Exchange Place, N.Y.City

THE MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY (Capital and Surplus $2,800,000, Resources $9,300,000), OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, INVITES REQUESTS BY MAIL FOR ITS FREE BOOKLET "O" ON GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES SECURED BY REAL ESTATE.

STOCK BONUSES 60% TO 300%

It is generally believed that four of the big Standard Oil subsidiary companies will shortly ratify increases in their capitalization, which will give shareholders stock bonuses ranging from 60% to 300%.

And there are six more of the Standard Oils which have accumulated sufficient surpluses to justify nearby distribution of large dividends to stockholders.

The ten subsidiaries in question, along with general information covering the Standard Oils, are listed in our fortnightly publication

"Investment Opportunities"

Anyone who is interested in increasing the earning power of his surplus funds should regularly receive this valuable publication. It will be sent **without charge,** begining with current issue, upon request for **38-OT,** including booklet detailing

"The Twenty Payment Plan"

SLATTERY & CO.
(Inc)
Investment Securities
(Established 1908)
40 Exchange Place New York

Promotions in Prosperous Times (Continued)

company. The literature which these pictures illustrate usually omits to inform the reader whether the property is leased or owned, and, if owned, to what extent mortgaged or attached. Pictures of automobiles, of motors, rubber tires, breakfast foods, and what-not serve the same irrelevant purpose.

3. Names are often copied in such a way as to deceive the investor into thinking by association of ideas that a firm is connected with some strikingly successful business of good repute.

4. Absence of a reputable financial or banking support. The Blue Sky Laws are particularly antagonistic to the sale of stock by the issuing company. The difficulty is overcome by the promoter through the creation of a firm of brokers to act as "fiscal agents" and "investment bankers." The creation of a legally separate concern complies with the letter, though not always with the spirit, of the Blue Sky Laws. A great many brokerage firms have come into existence recently for promotion purposes of a get-rich-quick nature.

5. The listing of high-grade securities in circulars of fly-by-night concerns sometimes serves to conceal their parasitical occupations. The character and reliability of the firm with which the investor deals is the first point on which any intelligent person would require assurance. Yet every week brings out another newspaper report of the investor who has paid for stock on which he cannot get delivery. Several brokers have been indicted recently for failure to deliver stocks paid for by their clients. They are brokers as above described who were in business, not to sell and deliver legitimate securities, but to induce the unsuspecting to buy attractive certificates not worth the parchment they are printed on.

6. Sales on the installment plan. Buying stock of a new promotion on the installment plan is entirely different from buying a marketable listed stock from a reputable broker on the partial payment plan. In the first case it is practically impossible to sell a promotion stock, and equally impossible to require the return of the money invested. On a partial payment contract the investor may order the sale of his stock at the market price and the immediate remittance of his balance.

PROMOTIONS IN TIMES OF DEPRESSION

When the periodical reaction sets in, as it always does in this country, either in mild or severe form, it will be impossible to enlist other people's money in new enterprises. People will be too pessimistic to entertain dreams of the boundless possibilities now so successfully pictured in promotion literature. Victims of deceitful flotations on being informed that liabilities are in excess of assets will discover, when the proceedings are closed, that the management and its affiliations are the preferred creditors. The promoters of many corporations by their own designing have brought them to an untoward end, thus to provide themselves with funds during hibernation until the time comes when new schemes can be launched.

The real test of a security comes during a period of deflation. The thing to consider in buying stocks and bonds is, not the conditions which prevail now, when every business, whether efficient or otherwise, makes money, but what the conditions will be in the affairs of the corporation under discussion when competition of the most severe kind must be met. History will show that inflation is going on to-day. The case is very clearly stated by a writer for a re-

$100-6% Bonds on Partial Payments

Here is a new form of investment which is making a strong appeal because of its guaranteed safety as to principal and interest—its high yield and the attractive partial payment plan enabling the investor to pay as he saves.

Authorized by the Cuban Government

Cuba is the second richest per capita country in the world. In order to further develop its vast natural resources, the Banco Territorial de Cuba, with a paid up capital of $5,000,000, has been exclusively authorized by the Cuban Government to issue Mortgage Bonds on Cuban Real Estate. These bonds are signed and sealed by an Official Comptroller appointed by the Government. Besides the capital of the bank, which is virtually under Government control, the assets behind the bonds represent approximately three times the amount of the issue.

Send for These Books

We have prepared a series of 4 comprehensive books describing the Cuban Government, the many industries, agricultural developments and the investment opportunities on this wonderful island. These books are authoritative and contain much information not widely known, as well as two large colored maps. We will gladly send a set absolutely free if you write on your letterhead or enclose business card. No obligation. Write today, as the editions are limited.

Bankers' Loan & Securities Co.
Capital $1,500,000.00
James L. Wright, President
619 Common Street, New Orleans

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"A NEW PLAN BY OLD INTERESTS."

Experienced Investors of Moderate and Relatively Small Incomes Evince Growing Interest

in our newly devised method of distributing amongst a larger clientele the always satisfactory and often very notable profits of legitimate timber purchases in selected regions, made under our own arbitrary terms and under conditions based upon positive knowledge.

We already have ample, and nation-wide, proof that

LACEY Profit-Sharing Bonds

(in denominations easily accessible to the most moderate investor, and attractive to the largest) are exciting the very intelligent interest of those who instinctively ignore many conventional investment offerings because of limited or uncertain returns.

We already have proof that these Lacey Profit-Sharing Bonds (with their desirable new features plus all the usual characteristics of high grade securities) are genuinely appreciated by the discriminative.

Many of the most substantial fortunes of today are rooted in timber investments of past years, and our wide connection with timber matters and timber finances enables us to take full advantage of the less frequent but equally remarkable opportunities of the present.

Returns legitimately expected from present day timber transactions made under our auspices are similar to those which in 37 years of business have obtained in similar transactions on a large scale of individual investment by customers of James D. Lacey & Co.

The attractive returns from such timber investments are shared by the holders of Lacey Profit-Sharing Bonds (First Mortgage) under a conservative plan which (as a matter of general information, if no more) you should know about in full. We have a booklet which will concisely so inform you.

ASK US FOR THE FACTS ABOUT ISSUE T-214

JAMES D. LACEY TIMBER CO.

332 South Michigan Avenue Chicago

We refer those unacquainted with the meaning of the name of Lacey in timber finance, to any prominent lumberman or timber-owner in this country, and to any bank anywhere which has ever given attention to lumber and timber securities.

Promotions in Prosperous Times (Continued)

cent issue of the "Saturday Evening Post," from which we take a few paragraphs:

> The urban population of the United States is now divided into two parts, the smaller part consisting of those who have made money on the rise in stocks during the last year, and much the larger part consisting of those who have heard about it and are regretting that they did not wade in. Among this latter part are many who think seriously of repairing their oversight by wading in now.
>
> We have no knowledge—or even an opinion—as to whether stocks will go up or down. But we have the historical information, which anybody can verify by looking up the record, that the time when everybody wades in is usually about half an hour before stocks begin to go down.

OBSOLETE SECURITIES

There is a book published every now and then under the title "Obsolete Securities" in which are listed the stocks of thousands of defunct corporations. One reason for their going defunct is repeated so often as to serve as a final warning, the reason being—a *swindle*. If investors in moderate circumstances insist, in the face of all advice to the contrary, upon having a high interest return, another volume of "Obsolete Securities" will have to be added when the present period of prosperity is over.

Free Booklets for Investors

The present era of prosperity has brought a steadily increasing number of investors and a country-wide campaign of thrift. The leading investment bankers are publishing booklets and literature which are full of information to prospective investors. The following is a selected list of booklets which may be obtained by writing the investment houses issuing them and mentioning The Outlook, or by writing direct to the Financial Editor of The Outlook.

February Investment List offers carefully selected securities suitable for conservative investors. Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Established 1865. 10 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

A new form of investment is offered by Bankers' Loan and Securities Company, 619 Common Street, New Orleans. This consists of Mortgage Bonds on Cuban Real Estate which are authorized by the Cuban Government.

Hambleton & Co. is an old-established house dealing in the highest type of investment securities. They have just prepared a booklet on bonds which will be sent to any one writing to Department C, 43 Exchange Place, New York, or 10 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.

John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway, New York, have issued a Bulletin entitled "A Long Look Ahead," which gives a forecast of future conditions as affected by international factors. Free upon request.

The James D. Lacey Timber Company, 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, have a new plan for securing to moderate investors substantial profits from legitimate timber investments. Ask for Booklet T-214.

Both to those who desire to invest their savings and to those who seek to diversify their investments, the partial payment plan makes a strong appeal. This method of buying securities, from one share up and on convenient monthly installments, is fully explained in Booklet 46, "The Partial Payment Plan," issued by Sheldon, Morgan & Co., members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York City. This booklet will be sent free on request.

Thinking investors will be interested in two informative booklets—"Is Interest Return An Index of Safety?" and "Bond Topics." These are issued by A. H. Bickmore & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, and can be secured free by writing for Combination O-315.

Write Slattery & Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, New York, for current issue of their fortnightly publication, *Investment Opportunities*, which describes many sound and attractive investments. Ask for 38-O. T., including booklet explaining *The Twenty Payment Plan*.

Many good issues of Wisconsin Public Utility Bonds are now available. Send to the Bond Department, First National Bank, Milwaukee Wisconsin, for their monthly Investment Bulletin "D."

Merrill, Lynch & Co., 7 Wall St., New York, maintain a statistical department which is at the service of investors. Inquiries are invited.

The New First National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, has for distribution a booklet, "Bonds of Our Country," which has been of material assistance to investors interested in municipal bonds.

The Mortgage Guarantee Company of Los Angeles, California, has issued a free booklet on guaranteed first mortgages secured by real estate. Write for Booklet "O."

A circular describing plain, old-fashioned farm mortgages, yielding 5 per cent and 6 per cent, has just been issued by A.G. Danforth & Co., Washington, Illinois. Write for List No. 58.

A booklet entitled "The World Power of the New York Stock Exchange" has just been issued by a well-known New York firm. This brochure points out the urgent need of the Exchange for arming itself against the adverse criticism

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED